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•• ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Recalls 20 Years Ago

Nazi Revolt Is Being Crushed

Minneapolis Sees Grim Fight

Virgin Islands Get Drainage

Russian Red Army Plays Polo

Baby Connor Crows at Home

AUSTRIA started the World War in 1914 by declaring a conflict with Serbia, and the twentieth anniversary finds the Austrian state in a desperate struggle with its own people. Issues raised by the World War have not been settled in 20 years. Austrian Fascism turns its cannon on Naziism, while suppressed Socialism watches the fighting of its enemies and awaits its own opportunity to strike. The world, critical of Germany for having used radio and many forms of propaganda from Munich until Austrian Nazis murdered Chancellor Dollfuss in a putsch that failed, tries hard to see eventualities. The "war to end war" failed utterly to do that, but no general war appears imminent. Instead, Austria exemplifies a struggle going on or due in many countries. On what principles shall government be based? is the great question. And the advocates of new brands of so-called idealism defeat their own claims and darken the outlook—They do not hesitate to resort to murder and savagery to bring about their "reforms."

¶ Chancellor von Starhemberg, with the expressed support of the chief European powers, uses his forces to crush the sporadic Nazi revolt. In Styria, Carinthia and the Tyrol the battling for towns goes on, with the Heimwehr and soldiers using cannon to reduce Nazi strongholds. Many Nazis are driven across the border and surrender to alleged friendly police in Yugoslavia as the revolt gives way. The funeral of Chancellor Dollfuss sees genuine evidences of mourning by huge crowds in Vienna. The service is heard by millions throughout the world. Germany cancels comment on Austrian affairs from its Munich radio station, having removed Director Habicht for "indiscretion." Italy, with its troops ready to back von Starhemberg, sees its press rouse the people to bitterness against Germany. Chancellor von Starhemberg, in a radio address, shows suspicion of Hitler's offer of peace—"There can never be any compromise with National Socialism."

¶ Minneapolis, riven by the truckmen's strike and under martial law, watches a grim struggle between Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson and the truck employers. The Governor is the dictator, whose representative on the scene is Adjt.-Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, commanding 3600 national guards. No downtown parking is allowed, business is almost halted, quiet reigns. Governor Olson is on record as a radical. The employers say the fight is actually between conservatism and socialism. America and Europe are not so unalike—In both conflicting ideas of government resort to force.

¶ The Virgin Islands get an important handout from the New Deal. At the request of Governor Pearson, U. S. Secretary of the Interior Ickes allocates $109,200 to reclaim two extensive swamp areas as a contribution to the good health and well-being of the islanders. The War Department will direct drainage work which it is hoped will make complete exiles of certain old and very active residents —Meaning the husky Virgin Islands mosquitoes.

¶ Hagemann, Idaho, sees unearthing of bones of wild horses that thundered over western America 10,000,000 years ago. C. L. Gazin, fossil expert of the Smithsonian Institution, finds finely preserved skeletons in what must have been quicksands near great water holes. Wild horse herds apparently equaled in size the vast buffalo herds of later times. Something wiped them out completely. The Indians were amazed when the Spanish explorers brought Arabian horses—Yet the Indians trod the pastures of those Arabians' progenitors.

¶ Moscow sees the Red Army, influenced by U. S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt, take up polo. Hard-riding cavalrymen, after months of training under Charles Thayer, U. S. Embassy secretary and West Point graduate, make a creditable showing in their first exhibition game before Soviet high officials. The proletariat, shocked at Communists lapsing into this "capitalistic" pastime, get swift explanation. Polo was not originated by modern plutocrats—They purloined it from nomad horsemen of medieval times.

¶ Hartsdale, N. Y., observes a day of informal community rejoicing. Robert Connor, 22 months of age, reappears in his family's yard an energetic toddler restored to perfect health. Dimmed are memories of recent days when he wandered mysteriously lost in the neighboring woods and police of half the nation joined the hunt for suspected kidnapers. Safe at home, he had been a small unknown, precious only to his parents; missing, he suddenly became everybody's loss. This isn't a hard-hearted world—Not when a crowing youngster disappears.

Ely Fears Rise Of Paternalism In Federal Aid

'Rugged Individualism' Best for U. S., He Tells Governors

Address Applauded

Conference Reports Show 4,300,000 Families in Nation on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 28—Domination by a paternalistic government threatens a people "made happy, contented and prosperous by the rugged individualism of the past," Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts told chief executives of some 16 states gathered here in annual session yesterday.

Individualism in Italy, Germany and Soviet Russia, he pointed out, "has passed from the people to dictators and the people have become children of government."

"Is that the sort of government we want?" he added. "You may want it. But my desire is to stick as closely as possible to the government that made us happy and contented."

Governor Ely said he regards the NRA "as a perfectly good piece of legislation as an emergency measure," but decried continuing under such an arrangement permanently.

Debate on Recovery Measures

"Concentration of government has made us forget the home and the church in speaking of national recovery measures, yet no civilization can succeed which ignores the religious belief," he said.

Governor Ely was one of four speakers on national recovery who addressed the Governors' Conference during the second day of its sessions at the Grand Hotel.

Other speakers were Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood of South Carolina, and Mr. Aubrey Williams, assistant federal relief administrator.

A strain of idealism combined with practicality made Governor Ely's speech the outstanding address of the day and he received the most enthusiastic applause accorded any of the governors who addressed the conference.

Warns Against Excessive Credit

The simile of "priming the pump" of industry was used by him to caution against the too liberal use of credit in doing the necessary priming, for with the exhaustion of national credit as a primer the pump of industry might still refuse to work, with disastrous results. The sort of government that will follow the National Industrial Recovery Administration could lead to paternalistic Socialism, he warned.

The most successful type of government, Governor Ely said, was that which set up "lighthouses" to guide the people, yet did not attempt to steer each individual along the course. Under the government of individualism the United States has seen its greatest development and growth, he said, and pointed out that it was through a sort of perverted "rugged individualism" that European dictators arose to take over absolute control of their countries. No government, he declared, could be permanently successful that

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World Observes 20th Anniversary Of 'Armageddon'

Sweeping Consequences of Serbian Outbreak Recalled

By the Associated Press

Twenty years ago today, Count Leopold von Berchtold signed his name to a 70-word manifesto—the World War was on!

That document, penned at Vienna where army officers again are poring over their war maps, was an open telegram from the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Serbian.

One of the shortest, most fateful messages of history, it launched a cataclysm which engulfed the world in a tidal wave of blood. It embroiled 27 nations, sacrificed more than 8,000,000 lives.

Two decades ago today, however, no such Armageddon was dreamed of, far less expected.

The declaration of war read:

"The royal government of Servia [as Serbia was then known] not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself therefore from this moment in a state of war with Servia."

Reviewing the possibilities then apparent, the New York Herald listed 10 nations "that might be involved." Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy—which actually joined the Allies—were foreseen as opposing Serbia, Russia, France and Great Britain. Roumania, Buggaria and Greece "might" join the struggle.

Russia's mobilization to defend Serbia was seriously viewed, but correspondents cabled American newspapers that Kaiser Wilhelm of Ger-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Labor Plans Political Action

Newsboys Take Over City Hall

Building Action Is on Horizon

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Labor

Pamphlets and Then Ballots—Pamphleteers, one-time litterateurs and scholars with quills behind their ears, have been transformed into practical, horny-handed men as the American Federation of Labor today started distributing hundreds of pamphlets.

Addressed to every official of the State Federation, the pamphlets contained legislative records of all state senators and representatives on federation sponsored measures. A "no" on labor measure, unless offset by a "yes" on legislation more important to labor, marks legislators so voting a labor enemy. And Labor will spend all its suffrage to defeat these men for reëlection at the state election in November.

One man, Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar C. Bacon, Republican preprimary convention nominee for Governor, is not listed in the 36-page pamphlet, for he is outside the legislative fold. But Mr. Robert J. Watt, Federation secretary, declares he is the man most menacing to Labor's fortunes in the State Legislature.

Aware that many candidates jittery over Labor's hostility are wooing reconciliation by glittering promises, Labor sounds this warning:

"All central labor unions and all labor organizations are to support candidates for the Legislature on the basis of actual performances rather than on vague promises."

Bay State Labor appears to have discarded plans for a third party of the left; to have maintained its Gompers-fashioned policy of voting against its enemies and for its friends. Labor promises spectacular and radical proposals for its annual state convention to convene shortly in Boston.

City Affairs

Through the Wringer—Elaborate charges that thousands of ERA working hours are being diverted illegally to private purposes have been put through the wringer of careful scrutiny and have shrunk to one-half hour.

Maj. Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA administrator, a week ago listened to Mr. William S. Hennessey Jr., former ERA foreman and Mr. Joseph Montague an ERA carpenter, charge that ERA deputies had taken ERA equipment, money and labor for use on their own homes and property.

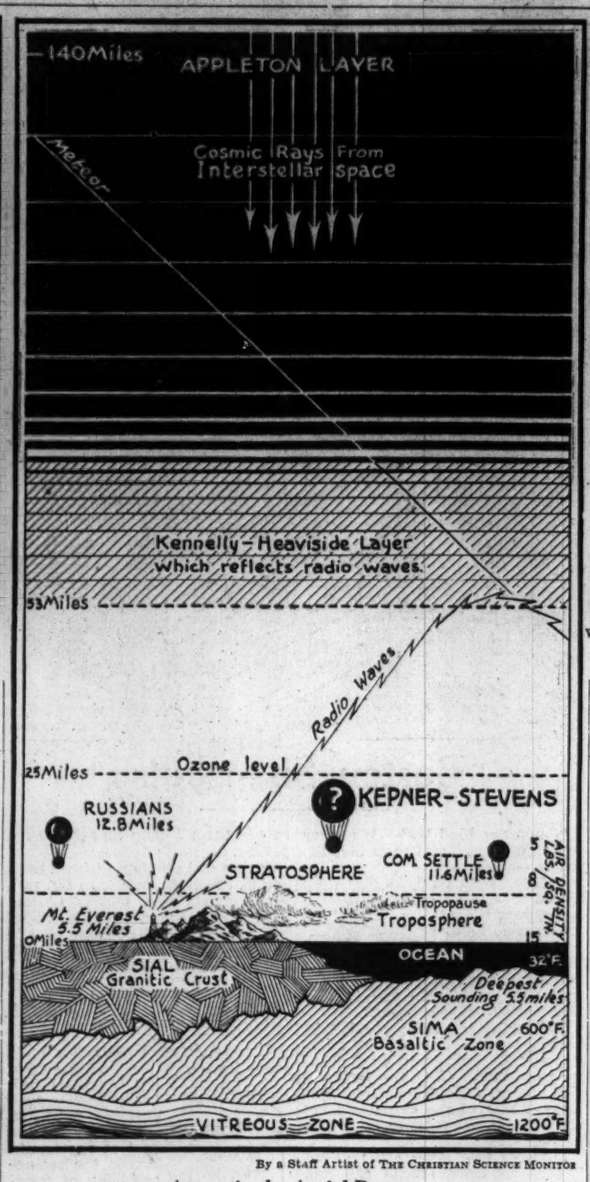
In pursuit of evidence Mr. Frederick McDonnell and Mr. Frederick Regan, ERA workers, went out of Major Hall's office; back they came with a boomerang. The only irregu-

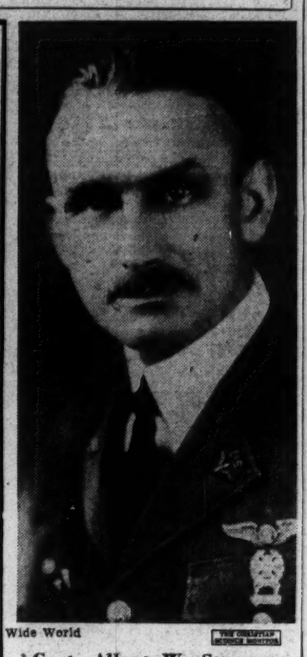
(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

They Seek New Stratosphere Heights to Conquer

Wide World

Maj. William E. Kepner





Wide World

Capt. Albert W. Stevens

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Actors in the Aerial Drama

Composite Sketch of Earth's Heights and Depths Shows Where Others Have Gone and Where Others Still May Go.

Ether Balloon Leaps Upward From Its South Dakota Bowl Bound for the Stratosphere

Clears Bowl and Reaches 7000-Foot Level in Few Minutes—Three Army Men Aboard—Balloon Is Largest Ever Built—Gondola Has Radio

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 28 (AP)—The world's largest balloon, with three intrepid airmen in the huge metal gondola, took off at 5:45 a. m., mountain standard time, today for a flight into the stratosphere.

The craft moved straight upward, clearing the walls of the bowl in about one minute. Maj. William E. Kepner was on top of the gondola as it moved out. Later he will join Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson inside the gondola.

A few minutes after the takeoff, from an altitude of 7400 feet, the men radioed "everything O. K."

Sponsored by the National Geographical Society and the United States Army Air Corps, the expedition aimed at a new altitude mark of 15 miles to study conditions in that unmapped region above the clouds.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Because of problems involved in getting such a giant craft as the Kepner-Stevens balloon into the air, it was hoped to find a take-off place somewhere in the Middle West within the shelter of an inactive volcano. There was none available, but today's experience indicated to the balloonists that the hill-encircled "stratosphere basin" served equally as well.

At the take-off, just before the ground crew let go the ropes releasing the balloon, the great bag towered 27 stories above the gondola. Had there been even the slightest breeze it would have been sufficient to send the craft scudding off like a racing sailboat "jumping the gun."

Only 10 Per Cent of Gas Capacity

This is the first time a 3,000,000 cubic foot free balloon has ever been inflated. Hydrogen was piped into the great mass of rubber-impregnated cloth as it lay spread out on the floor of the basin. Taking shape slowly it finally assumed the shape of a vast mushroom "button" rising just high enough so that the gondola could be attached. The long stem extending downward gathered in folds denoting the lower portion was unfilled. At this stage it resembled an enormous jellyfish, teetering about on a wobbly tail. Only about 10 per cent of the gas that balloon could hold was piped into it because room had to be left for great expansion under the low pressure conditions of the rare upper atmosphere.

Had there been a 30-story office building handy in the hill-surrounded basin, the inspector might have ridden up and down in an elevator to make certain the bag was filling properly and the ropes were not tangling. But as the only buildings in the vicinity were one-story shacks the inspector made use of a small army observation balloon attached to a ground truck by cable.

Riggin, Tested

Seated on a precarious bosun's chair like a youngster on a plank-spread swing, the balloon expert in charge of inflation inspected the rigging, folds in the bag and the seating of the gas escape valves at the top. After the take-off, another inspector followed the rising balloon in an airplane, communicating with Major Kepner and Captain Stevens in the gondola by prearranged signals.

Unusual steps to insure the safety of men and instruments were taken in connection with the flight. For the first time in the history of free ballooning, provision was made to lower the entire spherical gondola with its heavy load by means of a gigantic parachute in case the large ball should break away from the gas bag. Designed by Maj. Edward Hoffman

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Things Present

What have the 20 years since the outbreak of the World War brought forth? The anniversary of the war that was to end war is observed today by a special page devoted to reports of peace efforts in a number of important countries.

"City fathers" might profit by a reading of the editorial "Schools Need Money."

Thinking of modernising the bedroom? Study the trends shown on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

The You and the Law series, on the Progress in Education Page, is continued today with a discussion of "When the Law Excuses Force."

School teachers will get a chuckle from "Education a la Carte," on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized every Saturday, on the World News Map, Inside Back Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, the seventh article in the "Improving Your Swimming Series," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

British Win Twice From U. S. in First Davis Cup Matches

Shields Loses to Austin and Wood to Perry in Challenge Round

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 28 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Frank X. Shields today were defeated in the opening singles encounters of the Davis Cup challenge round by Fred Perry and Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, respectively, to give Great Britain an overwhelming advantage over the United States in the five-match series.

The players were given a standing ovation as they took their places for the fifth and concluding set with possession of the Davis Cup possibly depending on the outcome.

Austin defeated Shields 6-4, 6-4, 6-1 and Perry then defeated Wood 6-1, 4-6, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3.

Wood made a great stand against the English leader after Austin had subdued Shields in the opening contest but with victory in sight the Briton was not to be denied.

The double defeat means the United States must win all three remaining matches—the doubles Monday and the final two singles Tuesday when Wood will play Austin and Perry will meet Shields—to

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Expert Spikes Alibi That He Who Runs Lacks Time to Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Some of the best readers are the busiest people, according to Mr. Charles Nowell, chief librarian of Manchester, who, when addressing the Manchester Rotary Club here recently, declared that far too many business men seriously thought that they had not time for reading.

"They have told me this so often," he continued, "that I am sure they believe it themselves. But some of the best readers are the busiest people, men who are running successful businesses but who, in spite of all the calls on their time, contrive through an ordered life to sample the best of the past and a selection of the present.

"Do not say you have no time until you are quite certain you want to have the time. Many men have never read for pleasure since they were in their teens. A book is now far too stodgy a thing for them unless it is a thriller. They lost the real book-reading habit. The things that interest far too many men today are snippety articles with lots of cross headings, because many of us have snippety minds."

Library services, Mr. Nowell declared, sometimes have to suffer the lash of criticism as applied by people who know little about it. "There is," he added, "the man who prides himself on never having read a novel in his life. There is also the man who asserts that he never reads at all, except the newspapers. Fortunately these are a small minority."

Power Appliances Under TVA Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ala.—The program of the Electric Home and Farm Authority to sell low-priced electrical appliances to be operated by cheap power supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority got under way here July 21.

The first display room of the merchandising agency to be set up in Alabama was thrown open to a large Saturday crowd, including many rural citizens for whom the conveniences of modern electricity are being made possible for the first time.

Athens is the first municipality in Alabama to buy TVA electricity and sell it at TVA rates. The program is to be extended in a short time to cover Florence, Sheffield Tuscumbia, Russellville, Courtland, Leighton, Town Creek, Decatur, Cherokee, Moulton, Falkville and Hartselle.

Embers of Revolt In Austria Put Out, Starhemberg States

Austria Held 'Paper State,' Surviving Only By Treaties

Danubian Group Termed Solution

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 28—Once more it seems proved beyond doubt that the little remnant of the former great Austrian Empire cannot live by itself, and that by its helplessness it may always provoke some incident which would put a match to the powder barrel of Central Europe.

When the peace-makers had finished their work in 1919 they left a hopeless nation with merely a shadowy existence.

Since then there has been a long struggle for control of Austria. At present the issue put epigrammatically is whether Austria shall become the province of Germany or a colony of Italy. The news that Premier Mussolini has concentrated troops near the frontier of Brenner sufficiently shows the importance attached to the future of a country which has been the theater of such alarming events.

Though there is a desire on all sides to refrain from rash action, Italy, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and the Little Entente in general are on the qui vive.

No Solution Near

Nor must it be supposed that if they are successful in preventing immediate developments of a grave character the Austrian problem is solved. It may be said to have just become acute. It cannot be solved by mere perpetuation of the status quo. Some drastic measures must be taken before very long or Austria will furnish the pretext and occasion for a European war.

The former ramshackle empire which embraced Austria and Hungary was broken up. The new nation of Czechoslovakia was carved out of it. Roumania and Jugoslavia were greatly increased at its expense. Italy, particularly, profited not only by territorial acquisitions but by complete reduction of the Germanic nation which had pressed menacingly on its borders.

While Hungary lost the larger part of its territory and is keenly conscious of its grievances, it nevertheless can manage to subsist independently. Austria cannot. The declaration of "Austrian independence" is a misnomer.

Mainly Vienna

Austria consists mainly of the huge capital of Vienna, which grew up on the assumption of the continued existence of a great nation. But now there is concentrated in it more than a fourth part of Austria.

It is impossible for such a badly constructed nation, with disproportionate head and a diminutive body, to find its own resources. Thus it is dependent in a vital sense on other powers.

This was plainly seen by the peacemakers, who, after wielding the sledge-hammer, endeavored to repair their mistake by half-heartedly and for a short period providing for a special economic régime in Central Europe. They recognized that if the old empire was a political monstrosity containing disparate and oppressed races it was nevertheless an economic masterpiece which was absolutely indispensable in the valley of the Danube.

Nationalism Rampant

Unhappily, the intense nationalism which manifested itself among the neighbors of Austria quickly separated the countries of Central Europe into a number of economic units which dammed the stream of international trade and largely produced the crisis from which the whole world suffers.

Political animosities increased as economic distress augmented and the heart of Europe was filled with violent jealousies, fears and suspicions.

Austria itself would reluctantly have joined Germany, with which it has national affinities. But this solution was prohibited by the treaties and subsequent protocols which it was compelled to sign whenever it received aid.

Fears Engendered

France was afraid of the Greater Germany which incorporated Austria. Italy regarded with apprehension extension of Germany to its frontiers. Czechoslovakia saw itself as a feeble promontory in a Germanic ocean. For something more than a year Premier Mussolini has been tacitly given the task of controlling Austria. This obviously puts him in direct antagonism to Chancellor Hitler.

Chancellor Dollfuss owed whatever authority he had—apart from his attractive personality—to Premier Mussolini's support and to the military strength of the Heimwehr.

Though there is a troubled situation in which it is impossible to define the respective numbers of Socialists and National Socialists, it is certain that the Dollfuss party, entitled the Christian Socialists, represented the minority. His successor,

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Guerrilla Fighting in Provinces Said to Be Quenched

Reserve Toward Germany Shown

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 28—Embers of the National Socialist conflagration which swept provincial Austria, particularly to the east and southeast, after the Wednesday "Putsch" in the capital, have now practically died down.

Indeed, Prince von Starhemberg, speaking over the radio late last night, claimed that all outbreaks had been liquidated, except in a few minor instances. The "Putsch" in Vienna was restricted to two isolated factions, he said, and carried on by a mere handful of men, while in other parts of Austria also there was but a small number of revolutionaries. Assertions regarding the limited number of actual participants are accepted here as essentially true.

Sporadic Fighting

There was fierce guerrilla fighting in the Provinces of Styria and Carinthia, which lasted in a number of places for two days and seriously deranged railroad traffic. Troops and home defense forces had to be used in fairly large numbers, and in at least one case the artillery was brought into action. Army and auxiliary forces lost some 20 men and two officers, it is stated.

All these rebel attacks appear to have been little more than acts of sabotage designed to demoralize the country. They sprang up largely spontaneously, and were more or less sporadic demonstrations by little groups of rebels, who struck suddenly, held out as long as they could and then fled when the forces of the state arrived on the scene.

Besides the trouble in Styria and Carinthia, there was also fighting about the large city of Graz in Salsburg and a little in central Austria, more on the German border and a considerable amount by villages on the Yugoslav border.

Many rebels have now given up their arms, some have surrendered, others have hidden and still others have fled into Yugoslavia. One little group came across the German border, attacked and then retreated, leaving two killed.

At no time had the revolution any hope of capturing a vital point.

Suspicion Voiced

Prince von Starhemberg's radio speech last night showed the Government to be full of suspicion of the offer of peace made by Chancellor Hitler in Vice Chancellor von Papen as the new Minister to Austria.

"It is with distrust and natural reserve that we learned of various declarations that have been made relative to reconciliation," Prince von Starhemberg said. "We shall await what happens. We shall wait to see whether deeds follow promises."

The Acting Chancellor reiterated several times the Government's determination to preserve inviolable the independence of Austria.

On this matter, he declared, "there can be no deviation and no concession either in substance or in form. We must decisively reject every attempt at interference in our internal affairs. We will not consider even the slightest compromise that could in any way effect our honr, freedo mor independence."

However, he added, Austria is willing to do what it can to establish good relations with its neighbors and would even forget the past if it could be asured of freedom in the future.

"Red and Brown Pesta"

Regarding the National Socialists, Prince von Starhemberg said the Government would mete out suitable punishments to the revolutionists, and would proceed with the greatest vigor to put an end to "red and brown Bolshevism"—to "the pests which threaten the security and prosperity of Europe."

He added that events this week had demonstrated that only a small portion of the Austrian people are for the National Socialists.

Despite these remarks it is plain the Government is still uneasy. Multitudes of rumors are being circulated which tend to undermine confidence. For instance, last night the police received a report that National Socialists were preparing another attack in Vienna and immediately the Government headquarters on the Ballhausplatz were turned into a fortress with soldiers in the several corridors and machine guns, while all doors leading to it were blocked.

Arrests are still being made. Heimwehr men on the streets are evidently excited.

The ministerial commission has created a special committee of public safety, headed by Prince von Starhemberg, other members of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

U.S. Resists Bigger Navies

Irrigated Lands Flout Drought

Jobless Army Still Formidable

Davis Keeps Up Hope for Sea Disarmament Despite Discouraging Fctors—American Exports Show Sharp Increase—Frame Houses 81 P. C.

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—In the face of European war scares and Japanese demands for increased naval ratios, American naval policy adhered rigidly today to the fundamental of proportionate reductions in all categories.

Protracted State Department meetings resulting from the return of the American naval armaments mission from abroad left it clear that this not only remains a firm national policy, but will be pressed at the forthcoming preliminary and formal naval reduction conferences.

Besides going over the field of naval disarmament policy, the returning diplomats also reviewed the present conditions of unrest in Europe with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Rear Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, and other high naval officers called in for the discussions.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation during the recent London naval talks, considered the European situation extremely uncertain, emphasizing particularly the lack of public confidence in their governments evidenced in several European states. He felt, however, that a strong underlying current of opposition to war neutralized much of the surface friction between nations.

While the diplomats were busy going over the groundwork for future disarmament efforts, the Department of Agriculture was giving careful attention to recommendations for a water conservation program, the American Federation of Labor reported 10,312,000 individuals still unemployed in the United States, and the Department of Commerce reported a sharp increase in exports bringing about a favorable trade balance during June.

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Naval Policy: The State Department conferences revealed that the United States delegation had at London and would in the future refuse to consider Japanese demands for an increased naval ratio and British suggestions for a change in basic naval limitation principles which would increase the cruiser tonnage at the expense of battleship tonnage.

Instead of being willing to consider any such proposed changes, the American position, it was plainly indicated, will insist on the same relative strength between different categories of ships now in effect, and will consider reduction only in the form of proportional reduction throughout all categories. In case reduction is impossible, the American policy will be to maintain existing limits intact.

Tentative British suggestions looking toward an increase in British cruiser strength from 50 to 70 to be offset by a limitation on battleships of 25,000 tons met with no welcome from the American delegation at London. It was plain from what they said that this proposal would be inacceptable to this country because of lack of naval bases. It was explained that battleships of the suggested size would have insufficient cruising range for United States needs.

While the diplomats and their naval advisers thus evidenced a determination to resist both Japanese and British efforts to revise the existing naval ratios there was a general feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome of the general naval conference schedule for 1935. The United States knows clearly what it wants and where it stands, but few of those in responsible position will venture to predict much success for the cause of disarmament. The best that can really be expected, most of them feel, is preservation of the status quo.

All except—of course—Mr. Norman Davis himself who continues to uphold his traditional reputation for optimism. Dispite the disarmament failures he has witnessed and despite his personal knowledge of Europe's tangled affairs he continues to express hope and confidence in the future.

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Unemployed Army Marks Time: Increased business activity of recent months has made but a slight reduction in the great standing army of job seekers.

This is the conclusion reached by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a stock-taking he has just made of the employment situation of the United States.

The first half year, he finds, closed with 10,312,000 still without jobs in industry and agriculture, with unemployment again on the increase, due to summer lay-offs. A large proportion of this army of unemployed has been out of work for two years or more. A spurt in federal activities, however, cut the number without work of any kind to 8,499,000.

There was only a small increase in unemployment of about 64,000 from May to June, Mr. Green states, but early figures show that in the first part of July there was a larger rise. Trade unions report considerable numbers laid off in building, clothing trades and manufacturing with smaller lay-offs in other trades.

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Reclamation: Need for an extensive, planned water conservation program for the West is to be laid before Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, by Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, just back from a prolonged inspection trip of the various reclamation districts, during which he conferred with state authorities of more than half the arid states.

Dr. Mead reports that in the territories that have been irrigated by the Bureau of Reclamation there is little shortage of water. "The valleys of the Big Horn River in Wyoming, the Yellowstone in Montana, the Yakima in Washington, the lower-Snake and Salt Rivers in Idaho and the lower Rio Grande in New Mexico and Texas are not experiencing any water shortage, and the garden and field crop yields are the same as in moist years."

About a third of the United States is in a zone of scanty and uncertain rainfall, Dr. Mead estimates. Some sections have attempted to irrigate by diversion of unregulated rivers, but they have found that as the rivers shrank, this practice only brought disaster. There should be in all irrigation development, the storage of floods and the provisions to hold water over from the wet years to the dry years," Dr. Mead declared.

Attempts to practice agriculture on a large portion of the mistreated drought lands," he warns, "must be abandoned and a plan must be evolved for the use of this land for grazing purposes. There is no doubt that if agriculture and livestock raising is entirely eliminated for a few years, and the land planted with grass, original conditions can be restored."

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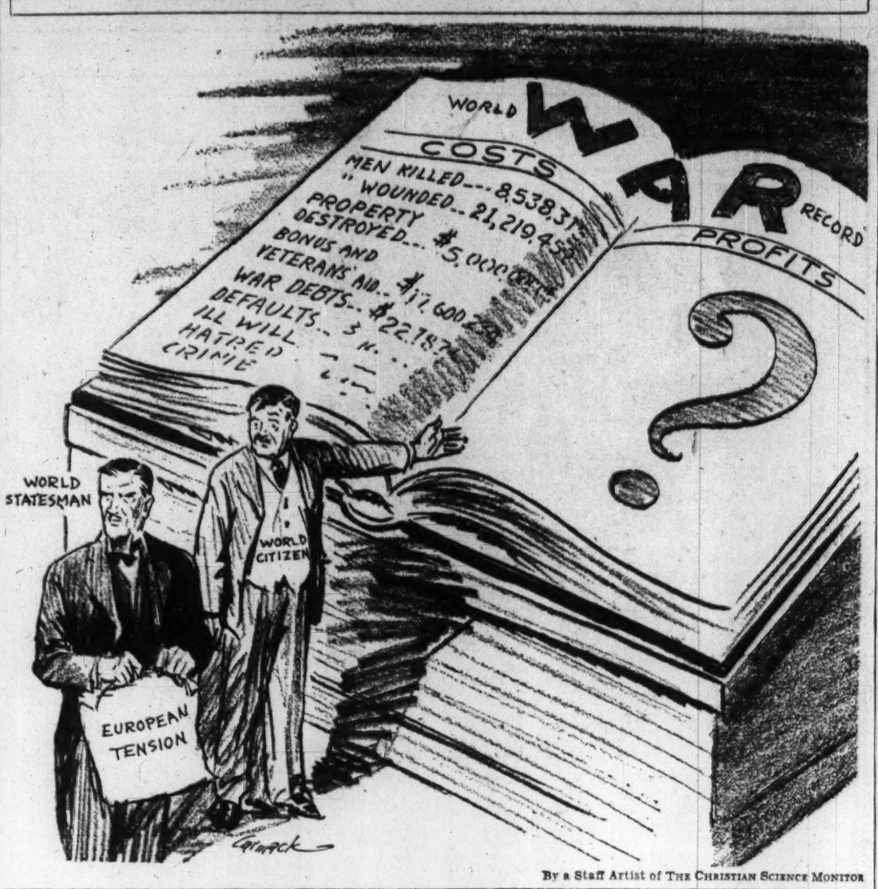
Frame Houses: A large majority of Americans live in wooden houses. In 63 cities recently surveyed in the real property inventory of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, more than 81 per cent of the dwellings were found to be of frame construction.

The remaining 19 per cent were built of brick, stucco, concrete, stone and other materials.

There are only a few cities where frame structures do not rank first. Brick is the favorite material in Frederick and Hagerstown, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Santa Fe, N. M. Frederick boasts the largest percentage of brick dwellings of any of the 63 cities, with Salt Lake City second, while Minneapolis had the largest number of stucco houses.

These facts are destined to play an important part in the new home modernization and repair campaign now being launched by the Federal Government.

Isn't This a Good Time to Look at the Record?



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Snapshots

"Can't You Find It?"—This query confronts anyone who turns over the yellow pages of the telephone book's classified section—and always there is the same helpful suggestion: "Call Lafayet, 4250. The Buyers' Service Bureau will gladly help you to find information in these pages."

Wondering how many people take advantage of this offer, we called the number mentioned and asked for information about the information service. A short time later Miss Isabel Corey of the directory office at 245 State Street let us delve into her well-filled files.

It seems that every call received is recorded on a special slip and classified according to its nature—whether it is a requst for actual buying information or a query of a more general sort. On an average day rather less than 100 calls come in, but at Christmas time, and before other holidays, the number is much larger.

We looked over a pile of buying information slips. Here was one from someone who craved the company of cast-iron cats. Another sought a supply of ship model parts. Others revealed a demand for everything from marshmallows to motorboats.

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But the general information file held the most interest. Some of its queries were: "How do you pronounce 'filet mignon?'" "Where can I find Shipwrecked Kelly, the flagpole sitter?" "When will the garbage man call on my street?" "What date did the Portland sink on its way to Boston?" "A cleaner didn't return my dress. What shall I do?" "When is the next dog show?" "What causes spots on finger nails and how can they be removed?" "What jail is —— in now?"

All of these, and hundreds of similar odd inquiries, were answered by Miss Doris Parker, who sits at the telephone, surrounded by directories and other compilations. "If it's a difficult thing, I call them back," she explained. "Sometimes it even takes me a couple of days to do it—but if it's a question that can be answered at all I can usually get hold of someone who knows about it. Of course, after answering questions like this for about two years I'm pretty well acquainted with the regular sources of information—and I can remember a good many of the answers myself."

The truth of the last statement was proved as we listened in on another phone for a few minutes. A puzzled voice asked whether a certain firm was still in existence—and if so, where? He did not know the nature of the business, said the inquirer. But Miss Parker remembered the name. After flipping over the pages of a directory, she gave him the address, phone number and the information that the company manufactured a confectionery specialty.

♪ ♪ ♪

Inflation by the Canal—As the New York boat steams through the Cape Cod Canal each evening, automobiles parked along the shore honk their greetings, restaurants blink their lights and occasionally let off fireworks—and children invite passengers to see if they can throw coins to the bank.

In recent years these youthful financiers have suggested that nickels should be used. Now many of them, impressed by the returning tide of prosperity, are calling "Throw us a dime!" Of course, Washington sent a whole dollar spinning across the Potomac—but then, it had a good deal further to go.

♪ ♪ ♪

International Films—The International Education Pictures office which has been acting as a central booking agency for all sorts of educational films—particularly those which tend to develop international understanding—will move next week from Cambridge to Boston. Its manager, Mr. Hamilton Warren, has accepted the offer of space in the World Peace Foundation building at 40 Mt. Vernon Street.

The Foundation has also agreed to purchase 1500 of the catalogues printed by Mr. Warren and to distribute them among its active supporters.

Nature and religious pictures have proved the most popular so far, says Mr. Warren, and movies dealing with manners and customs, which he is particularly desirous of circulating as much as possible, have not been in great demand. Through affiliation with the World Peace Foundation he hopes that these will receive more attention.

♪ ♪ ♪

Firemen Grow Warm—When the Dean piggery at Lexington caught fire the other day, local firemen grew uncomfortablywarm—but not from the heat of the flames. It was the strenuous labor of forming a bucket line which caused the beads of moisture to glisten on their brows.

To reach the burning piggery it was necessary to drive their fire-fighting equipment up a portion of Trapelo Road which lies under jurisdiction of Waltham authorities—and they had prohibited its use by motor vehicles for the time being.

Waltham police halted the Lexington fire engines and forced the firemen to proceed on foot. In forming the bucket line some of the "smoke eaters" walked a mile, they reported.

As soon as the hot firemen returned to their station, Lexington's fire chief posted a warmly worded epistle to his colleague in Waltham. The latter conferred with the Mayor, who recommended consultation with the Police Chief. But it is not yet certain that fire engines would be permitted to rush to the relief of the pigs if by any chance they might be imperiled again in the near future.

Liberty Declared Key to Happiness

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28 (AP)—America may be forced to decide in the future, Mr. William Allen White declared last night, "whether economic security is more necessary to human happiness than the thing called freedom."

Mr. White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, spoke over a CBS network. He asserted the problem which now faces the nation "is to bring back economic security to the common man and still cherish the weapons of democracy."

Liberty, he said, is the thing upon which the individual maintains his self respect. As to whether liberty or economic security is more essential, "Fascism in Italy, the National Socialists in Germany, Central Europe, the Balkans and Communism in Soviet Russia roar back" that economic security is more essential. But Mr. Write differs.

Canadian Employment Increases 5 P. C. in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Employment continues to increase, June 1 figures showing a jump in one month of 42,738 persons, making a total of nearly 900,000 on industrial pay rolls. Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that the gain of 5 per cent in the month was considerably greater than that on the same date in 1933 and was more than twice as great as the increase reported in either 1932 or 1931.

Movies of Dillinger Opposed in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28—A telegram protesting against the showing of any motion pictures of the closing scenes in the career of John Dillinger has been sent by the Indiana Indorsers of Photoplays to Mr. Will Hays.

The Hoosier organization objects to any attempt to make a hero of former "Public Enemy No. 1." Its wire said: "We, the Indiana Indorsers of Photoplays, object to the showing of any or all pictures pertaining to Dillinger on the American screen. They would glorify crime and have a tendency to mislead American youth and make a hero of one of the nation's worst criminals."

Some time ago, Mr. Hays rejected a proposal to make a biographical motion picture of Dillinger, it is said here.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers or thunderstorms this afternoon, probably continuing into early tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday fair; gentle to moderate southerly to westerly winds.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair and not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Showers this afternoon, probably ending early tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon; fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly tonight and overcast weather tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	77	New Orleans	78	90
Bermuda	82	86	New York	76	86
Chicago	68	76	Norfolk	78	84
Denver	82	82	Philadelphia	78	88
Helena	64	94	St. Louis	74	82
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Paul	62	86
Kansas City	72	90	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles	74	96	Washington	78	90
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m. July 27.
B—Maximum July 28.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 1:30 p. m., Sunday 1:48 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

Liquor Retailing Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mo.—A proposal to legalize the sale of liquor by the drink has been defeated by the voters of Malden, 11 to 1. Sentiment on the retailing of liquor here is said to be typical of that of the so-called "heel" section of southeastern Missouri. Malden was the first community in this part of the state to vote under the state liquor control statute.

Labor Plans Political Action

Newsboys Take Over City Hall

Building Action Is on Horizon

(Continued from Page 1)

larity they had to report was diversion of ERA work by Mr. Montague himself to a one-half hour project on the lawn of an American Legion Post.

♪ ♪ ♪

Peaceful Overthrow—"Mayor for an hour."

This was the heady experience of youthful Samuel Kramer, Boston newsboy, today.

Faces glistening, a score of newsboys, executives of Newsboyville, entered the office of Mayor Mansfield at 10 o'clock this morning, took over the reins of government and drove for an hour.

Mayor Mansfield stepped down; Samuel Kramer stepped up. But it was a highly affable abdication, for the deposed Mayor and the new Mayor agreed on policies.

Samuel in a speech over station WNAC revealed that he as well as Mayor Mansfield go in for economies. "You save dollars; we save pennies," he told the Mayor and "his public."

Samuel, furthermore, had decided views on child labor, believed nothing should be done to stop boys from 12 upward from selling papers on the streets in the daytimes. Boys screaming "papers" on the street are not loafing in poolrooms, are not taking first steps with bad companions. he said.

Mayor Mansfield was reinstated following the speech, as were other city officials whose chairs had been filled by the newsboys. The Mayor sighed a devout wish to the youthful Kramer. He wished:

"I might well wish that wise heads like yours sat on the shoulders of many older citizens, who in spite of their maturer years, have not yet learned the lesson of wise economy as you have learned it."

♪ ♪ ♪

Police Radio Pays Dividends—Station WPGV, Boston's new police broadcasting station, closed its first 24 hours yesterday, having sent 72 messages and made one arrest directly attributable to the new system. And this is how the arrest was effected:

Last night a man entered a furniture store on Washington Street, tried to pass check for $334.33, proprietor became suspicious, called police. In two minutes police car was oustide door. He is held on charge of trying to pass worthless check.

Fear of interference in the sending of messages to the 64 prowl cars was somewhat dispelled with the announcement that the reception in these vehicles was excellent.

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One Good Job Deserves Another—Mr. John C. L. Dowling, new executive of the Boston Welfare Department, discovered today that the reward for doing one job well is having another job to do. Mr. Dowling's welfare work has already been called a "successful cleanup." So Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state ERA administrator, has stepped out of his own office into that of Mr. Dowling, with the names of 12,000 Boston ERA workers and asked Mr. Dowling to check up.

Circulated has been the story that ERA workers have received jobs on their own statement, without corroboration from investigators.

Mr. Dowling clicked his heels, set the date for the investigation as Aug. 1, and promised that every one of the 12,000 names would be thoroughly combed.

Since Mr. Dowling became welfare administrator three months ago, 3000 recipients have been clipped from relief rolls; $1,000,000 has been saved the citizens of Boston.

Recovery

Action Looms—Hard on the heels of labor's expressed disgruntlement with delays in the building program, comes word that the watched pot is about due to boil. Mr. P. A. O'Connell, Massachusetts NRA administrator, is in Washington today, is conferring with federal housing administrators, is perfecting the housing administration machinery for Massachusetts.

Announcement of this came through the Boston NRA office today with the further information that Mr. O'Connell will probably be the housing administrator for Massachusetts. The building industry, which has shrunk from $180,000,000 annually to $32,000,000, which has laid off 75 per cent of its men, hears again the cry of "action" and hopes it is not a false dawn.

Weather

Respite From Drought—The showers that swept over Boston yesterday brought a tinge of vigorous green to suburban gardens and saffron golf links; gave the city a respite from the drought.

Generously expansive, the rain was heralded in western Massachusetts as a "million dollar rain." Drooping crops along the Connecticut River and along the undulating Berkshire slopes revived, averting threatened ruin to many farmers.

During the drubbing rain in Pittsfield 2.76 inches of water fell within two hours. A 24-hour-old forest fire at Fall River and Westport, sizzled out under the impact of the rain, sending home to rest hundreds of CCC fire fighters.

State House

Cheaper to Buy—A contract for the purchase of gas by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company from the Massachusetts Gas Company was approved by the State Department of Public Utilities. The contract contains a basic purchase price of $.30 a 1000 cubic feet, which the utilities commission declared was less than it would cost the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to manufacture the gas in a plant of standard type and construction. The contract extends from June 1, 1934, to June 1, 1935.

Brookline

Starts Slowly — This town has finally started looking into its relief rolls. For months criticism has simmered, allegations have been made that recipients have charged fantastic bills to the town. The machinery of town government did not seem to swing into action as speedily as that of a city government, but possibly its results will be as swift and as honest.

Labor Bureaus for Deaf Urged in Resolutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The National Association of the Deaf today is on record as advocating state labor bureaus for deaf persons and urging the United States Civil Service Commission and the Postmaster General to admit deaf persons into government services in all positions they are capable of filling.

Resolutions adopted at the closing session of its seventeenth triennial convention here yesterday also urged that standards of vocational training in schools for the deaf be raised. The association went on record as "supporting the deaf citizens of the State of Virginia in their efforts to secure sufficient education of deaf children in that State."

Selection of Area For Housing Project Called Next N. Y. Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The next step in the city's slum clearance program calls for deciding which blocks, out of 16 under option in Brooklyn, are to be used for the initial housing project, Mr. Langdon W. Post tenement commissioner, told the designers of 22 winning plans in a recent competition, at a luncheon yesterday.

At the same time Mr. Post charged the winning architects with responsibility for guiding the expenditure of what he characterized as "the most significant $25,000,000 spent in this city during the last century."

"None of us in the Housing Authority," he said, "have any idea that this appropriation is the last the Authority will receive. This group of projects are only the beginning, and their success or failure may determine the success or failure of like projects and the ability to obtain money for them in all parts of the country.

"If this one initial effort is successful, no power on earth can stop the slum clearance and low-cost housing movement."

New Hampshire Opens Woods

CONCORD, N. H., July 28 (AP)—Removal of the ban closing woods in seven counties because of fire hazard was announced today by the forestry department. Officials said that heavy rains have decreased the hazards, resulting from one of the most severe dry spells recorded by the department.

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Ely Warns Against Paternalism Under Excessive Federal Rule; Filene Defends Administration

Boston Merchant Finds Socialist Tide Checked Under New Deal

Trends toward Socialism already far on their way during the depression have been swept backward by the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, said today in a flat contradiction of many assertions made against the New Deal, made by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in his speech yesterday, before the annual Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, Mich.

Fearing that the viewpoints of the public may have been obscured by many of Governor Elys' charges, Mr. Filene replied to the Governor as one of the business men about whom the Governor is so much concerned.

Governor Ely is right, said Mr. Filene, in stating that the people do not object to "rugged individualism." What they are fighting with the weapons supplied in the New Deal is ruthless individualism perpetuating the mistakes and ruthlessness of the past, and not backed by any planning or fact finding, and the meeting of competition by the most subversive and dangerous of tools, wage cutting.

Better Sentiment Found

That the New Deal is tending toward Socialism, Mr. Filene said, is absurd. In a personal survey of the 11 leading agricultural states made before the Roosevelt Administration took office, he found desperate people, already sympathetic toward Socialism and Communism because the economic system seemed to have failed them. The Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal saved the country from that danger. And only a return of the conditions that caused the depression can again bring back that threat.

Surely the Governor is enough of a business man to know, said Mr. Filene, that machine production must be balanced by increased buying power, by mass purchasing and a better regulated and governed economic system.

There has been a revalution, said Mr. Filene, not a political one, but a scientific one. Machinery could not be stopped. Such a step would be palpably absurd. It had become absolutely necessary to plan to utilize its products. Such a step, though necessary and constructive is revolutionary in its implications.

Must Solve Distribution

This is the first crisis in history, said Mr. Filene, where people starved in the midst of plenty. Everyone wants to buy—to have more of the products of the machine. It is obviously simple, yet tremendous in its import. "We must solve the problem of distribution, which means that we must go forward, not back to ruthless individualism or any other disproved theory that will bring nothing but a return to conditions we suffered before."

"We have introduced scientific management," Mr. Filene pointed out, "until in the end we were able to produce enough to keep every family in luxury. But distribution lagged deplorably. The old deal was played out. We had the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. A new deal became a paramount necessity.

"Under the New Deal business must be organized to serve the needs of the people, for any other course would be fatal to business and treason to the nation. The times require intelligence, vision and courage to go forward. We must not look backward to traditions that once sufficed, but forward to planning that will meet the needs of the times."

'Rugged Individualism' Is Best for U. S., He Tells Governors

(Continued from Page 1)

ignored or discarded the hopes, ambitions and dispositions of its citizens. He concluded:

"Orderly society requires tenacious faith in some religion—let us never legislate to break in any way the American faith in religion or in the American home."

Government McNutt spoke on the "Coördination of the States with the Federal Government in the Recovery Program." He pleaded for a unity of action among the people and state and federal governments toward national recovery and the federal Administration's program.

"Clarence Darrow feels our recovery program has failed. Dr. Wirt looks under the bed every night for reds. It's silly," Governor McNutt declared. "What failure we have in the program is due to the selfishness of the people themselves."

He advised the assembled governors to forget some of their states rights and to adopt codes in keeping with the national codes to aid in national recovery. The responsibility of the State in such matters never wanes, he said.

Governor I. Blackwood ended the morning session with an address on federal taxation and its relation to the states. His speech was followed by a round table discussion led by Gov. William Comstock of Michigan.

Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire introduced Mr. A. Williams, assistant federal relief administrator, who with Mr. Harry L. Hopkins may be said to have entire charge of the Government's national relief program. Mr. Williams gave figures to show to what proportions the task of national relief had grown. Among the facts he presented were these:

There are 4,300,000 families in the United States on relief rolls; one out of every six families in the United States is receiving relief from federal or state funds; the relief total for past year was borne approximately 60 per cent by the Federal Government and 40 per cent by state and local funds.

Governor Comstock asked about the State's responsibilities for federal relief funds turned over to it for expenditure. At present a grand jury investigation is under way in Mchigan demanded by the Governor, to clear up rumors concerning the management of Michigan's relief funds. Mr. Williams assured Governor Comstock that an audit of federal relief administration in the states is made periodically.

"Where does the federal relief money go in the State of Massachusetts?" was asked of Mr. Williams by Governor Ely.

It developed that Massachusetts is one of the few states in the country where federal relief money is administered by the Government and not through a state relief commission. Governor Ely also expressed dissatisfaction with building programs for which the State of Massachusetts has sought approval without success.

Governor Winant asked as to the intentions of the Government for work relief programs this winter.

"It is my conviction that a work relief program somewhat similar to the CWA will be put into effect this fall," Mr. Williams replied.

Mr. Williams was of the belief that of all ways of administering relief that of the CWA was the best and most adequate. Attempts to discredit it were mostly political, he asserted, and described the program as a great success. The whole relief program, in his opinion, would be much better on a work-relief basis.

The conference elected Governor McNutt as its chairman for the coming year, and named Biloxi, Miss., for its meeting place in 1935. Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont was elected treasurer and Mr. Cary A. Hardee, former Governor of Florida, was reëlected secretary.

'Alohas' Echo Over Honolulu Harbor As Roosevelt Leaves

HONOLULU, July 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt says "Aloha" to Hawaii today.

The President prepared for his return to continental United States enthused by the hearty welcome of the island and impressed by the military and civilian development of the territory.

Before returning to the cruiser Houston, the President prepared to say and hear "Aloha"—Hawaii's pleasant "Hello, good-by and you are welcome out here again." At every turn, Hawaiians were present at the dock with their guitars, ukuleles and melodious voices.

Roosevelt passed over the incident of a frightened horse which just missed his open car in a wild plunge into the automobile procession from Pearl Harbor naval base yesterday. The horse struck the second car behind the President's. Washington newspapermen, in the car, were slightly cut by broken glass.

Kilted Escort for Head of Roosevelt Clan

© Keystone

American President's Mother Visits Relatives in Scotland

Mrs. James Roosevelt, Second From Right, Greeted Outside Aberdeen Station on Her Tour of Britain. With Her Are Capt. and Mrs. Fellowes-Gordon (Mrs. Roosevelt's Niece) and Their Son Ian.

Visit of Dillinger Nemesis To Washington Gives Impetus To Federal War on Gangster

Melvin Purvis Reports at Department of Justice on Campaign Against 6000 Gangsters Still at Large in the U. S.—Fight to Go On

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—The visit to headquarters here of Mr. Melvin Purvis, who led the successful hunt for John Dillinger in Chicago today was the signal for renewal of the Government's onslaught on all gangdom.

The magnitude of the task confronting the Department of Justice was indicated by Mr. William Stanley, assistant to the Attorney-General, who estimated that there are approximately 6000 gangsters at large. The small list of so-called "public enemies" at the top of which the name of John Dillinger formerly stood, Mr. Stanley said was invented by someone outside the department.

"There is still plenty of work to be done," Mr. Stanley declared.

Acts of the last Congress did more to make the capture of a man like John Dillinger possible than the total of all anti-crime legislation passed during several decades. The last Congress put power into the hands of the Department of Justice. Dillinger's end provided the first fruits of that new power.

Coördination Much Better

The most important advance is the coördination which is beginning to develop in crime detection throughout the country. Until recently highly organized criminal bands were faced by badly correlated police groups—many honest and sincere in their efforts, but having to cover a small territory with no cooperation from the outside. The federal force besides being unarmed, constituted only one of many individual state or local police agencies acting independently and suffering from this lack of coördination.

But thanks to the last Congress, order is being brought out of chaos, more coördination between crime detecting agencies is being developed daily and the country is beginning for the first time to feel the effects of organization in a mass drive against crime.

Back of this new unification and correction of crime detection work is the persistent initiative of the Department of Justice.

The latest step in this process is enlargement of the work of the identification unit of the Department of Justice's division of investigation. With the $2,000,000 "war chest" which the Congress gave him, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, has already obtained more men and modern weapons with which to fight the criminal.

Likes New Work

Now he turns to improving his facilities for analyzing and ordering the mass of evidence always pouring in to the offices of the department here.

This work is to the Attorney-General's liking. In it he foresees the nation's most powerful bulwark against crime. As he works at building up and developing it he enjoys telling its story which flows with the rhythm of a constant warning to the criminal.

The record of the bureau reveals that it secured 3531 convictions in cases it handled last year. Convictions were secured in 93.81 per cent of all cases brought to trial.

Actual sentences imposed in cases handled by the division of investigation totaled 11 life, 5073 years, 2 months and 3 days; suspended sentences totaled 1012 years, 2 months and 27 days; probationary sentences totaled 2501 years, 1 month, and 7 days. Fines imposed in division of investigation cases totaled $772,938.73.

Many Fugitives Located

Most impressive of all is its steadily increasing tempo. During the past year, 4356 fugitives from justice were located through the division's fingerprint files, or an increase of 500 over the previous year. A grand total of 265,128 identifications of fingerprints was made.

Not only has the Department of Justice a record of nearly 4,500,000 fingerprints, and a card index of 4,501,084 records upon which are listed the names and aliases of criminals whose fingerprints are contained in the department's files, but it has a novel arrangement containing some 60,660 single fingerprints.

This single fingerprint system has been inaugurated by the division to afford valuable information relative to the identify of any individuals who have specialized in these offenses. Corollary to this system, the division maintains a detailed descriptive system which tabulates the most noticeable characteristics of the persons whose records are on file in the single fingerprint section.

"Criminals of certain types repeat their crimes with a certain technique," Mr. Cummings explains. "Even if we know nothing about the crime and there are no fingerprints available, by studying the method of crime employed we can often track down the criminal. It is curious how often criminal characteristics give away the offender. Each has his own peculiar method of operations."

Statistics of the Department of Justice would seem to prove that coöperation of this nature among anti-crime agencies is bearing results. Fingerprints which used to come into the department at the rate of 2200 a day now are rolling in at an average of 2700.

"In these days of roving criminals," according to Mr. Cummings, "these fingerprints are indispensable. We identified 46.2 per cent of the 621.56 prints received last year, as compared with 45 per cent in the fiscal year 1933. That ought to put not a little fear in the hearts of the transgressors."

The Attorney-General is a firm believer in fingerprinting, apart from its value in tracking down criminals. He points out its importance in identifying soldiers, its use in hospitals where infants are foot printed as well as fingerprinted, and believes that its usage for identification purposes will grow with the years.

Revolt Is Ended, Starhemberg Says

(Continued from Page 1)

which are: Major Fey, Minister of Justice Berger-Waldenegg, and Ministerial Secretary for State Security Karwinsky.

Procedure in Naming Von Papen to Vienna Raises Queries in Rome

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 28—Italian vigilance on the Austrian border and if necessary prompt intervention to safeguard the political independence and territorial integrity of Austria remain the cardinal points of Italian policy which Premier Mussolini intends to pursue with resolute firmness as the best guarantee of European peace.

The possibility of diplomatic action in Berlin is excluded for the time being as being both impracticable and useless, especially in view of the unsatisfactory results of similar steps in the past.

On the other hand, Herr Franz von Papen's appointment as German representative in Vienna is regarded in some Italian circles as a favorable development. But this optimistic view is not shared by all Italians.

It is pointed out that the extraordinary methods chosen by Chancellor Hitler for announcing Herr von Papen's appointment before inquiring whether he would be welcome in Vienna is contrary to all diplomatic usage. Moreover, the fact that von Papen has been made directly dependent upon the Chancellor has led many Italians to wonder whether Herr Hitler already considers Austria a dependency of the German Government.

The question is therefore asked whether Herr von Papen has been charged with a mission of peace or whether his presence in Vienna is a prelude to some energetic action on the part of Germany to "Nazify" its diminutive neighbor.

Italy therefore, while evidently satisfied that no international complications have yet arisen over the Austrian situation, is still mistrustful of Germany and is determined not to relax precautionary measures taken on the Austrian borders.

The report that Italy has also concentrated troops on the Yugoslav frontier is described in official quarters to be without foundation.

Meanwhile the Italian press continues its vigorous attack on the policy of Herr Hitler and National Socialism in general. Whereas events on June 30 in Germany elicited no comment in the Fascist press, a sharp frontal attack is now being made against Germany and long suppressed indignation against the National Socialists' excesses finds expression in unusually strong language. The enthusiasm with which Herr Hitler's advent to power was hailed in Italy has now completely disappeared.

German Envoy's Action At Vienna Defended In Statement to Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 28—An official explanation by Dr. Kurt Rieth, former German Minister in Vienna, that he only intervened in the events of July 25 to save life was published here today.

Dr. Rieth states that he was not called into the affair until just before the expiry of the ultimation to the rebels, whom Dr. Rieth throughout his statement refers to as "troops."

The leader of the "troops" in the Austrian chancellery telephoned to Dr. Rieth explaining his position. He then learned that in order that no more human life should be sacrificed, the "troops" had made an agreement with the Austrian ministers for a free passage under military escort to some frontier. The German frontier had been chosen, Dr. Rieth was informed, but the leader added that his men feared they would be killed on the way to the frontier. Hence he wished Dr. Rieth to learn from the lips of the Austrian ministers these agreed conditions.

"I had nothing to do with the whole affair and did not wish to be drawn into it," Dr. Rieth says. But only a few minutes of the ultimatum remained, and Dr. Rieth realized that upon him rested the peaceful outcome of the affair. So he decided not to give his consent to the arrangement but to "take note of it."

He declares that, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, he merely acted as witness to the agreement, without taking up any attitude toward it.

He adds: "I alone bore the responsibility for what I did." This is evidently regarded as exonerating the German Government for any complicity in the matter.

Dr. Rieth also declares that the declaration that a free passage had been promised to the "rebels" was given him after the Austrian ministers had informed him of the passing of Dr. Dollfuss. Thus he states that the promise was given in full knowledge of this sad event.

It is assumed that Dr. Rieth has made the last statement in order to warn the Austrian Government of its given solemn pledge to the rebels. The German press today plainly underlines the last portion of Dr Rieth's statement.

President's Mother 'Captures' Britain By Gracious Manner

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of the United States President, has been taken to Britain's heart. On her arrival recently at Southampton she received a great welcome. And London newspapers next day were loud in her praises. One gave instances to show that "she's human . . . she's got the Roosevelt smile . . . she's motherly . . . she's wise . . . she's anxious . . . but she's bright" and "pretty wonderful, don't you think?"

One of her sayings which greatly amused most of her British hearers was upon the objections to being a President's mother. "One of the minor objections to being the mother of a President," Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "is that no one ever dreams of saying that my son is like me. People always tell me how much like my son I am—as though he had anything to do with it!"

Folk here in London were disappointed when Mrs. Roosevelt left so soon for Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to stay with her niece Mrs. Fellowes-Gordon. Many felt that they had not seen nearly enough of the lady whom one described as "a charming ambassador, whose smile and bearing might well be copied by official diplomats in search of friendly relations."

Talks on Paris Radio

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, who is traveling in Europe, had her first experience at speaking over the radio at a luncheon given for her by the American Women's Club. She spoke both English and French, the latter with an excellent accent that surprised her hearers. Her subject was "My Son." She said she hoped he was listening in Honolulu. She reminded her listeners that she frequently comes to Paris.

Austria Survives By Treaties Only

(Continued from Page 1)

Prince von Starhemberg assisted by Major Fey, frankly models his policy on that of Fascism.

Thus this tragic little state of Austria—which in a certain sense exists only on paper—is being pulled in all directions by the interested powers.

Herr Hitler's prompt action suggests that Germany wishes to disclaim all responsibility for the organized assassination, and is anxious to preserve the peace. France is keeping calm. Preventive assemblage of Italian and Czechoslovakian troops will presumably not be found provocative. Yet disorders are almost bound in the present circumstances to be repeated, and it is unlikely that future Austrian Governments will be as anti-Hitler as was the Dollfuss Government.

It follows that unless the opportunity is soon taken not merely of appeasing but of reorganizing central Europe and of placing Austria in particular in conditions in which it can live without being the object of ambitions and apprehensions and without being a menace perpetual and grave to the peace of Europe, it will eventually by its very weakness take a terrible revenge on the European powers which have placed it in its present situation, by becoming the cause of a devastating war.

Prince Metternich said that if the old empire didn't exist it would have to be invented. If Europe wants peace it will have to invent a Danubian confederation.

Scouting Offers New World For Norway's Deaf Children

Many Youngsters Combating Physical Difficulties Find Benefits in Contacts and Training Offered by Scouts and Guides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—New hope and interest has been given many young people in Norway seemingly hampered by physical difficulties which retarded their progress in the past, by joining the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

In Oslo Scouting among boys at the school for the deaf was started in 1930 by the chemist Erling Willoch, who himself had been a scout since 1915. The headmaster at the school for the deaf gives some of the school hours to scout training, which is proving its value in widening the outlook of the deaf, stimulating their initiative, and making them more contented. To start with, Mr. Willoch found that he had to give all the instruction himself, but now he takes the boys fortnightly, and a deaf patrol leader gives weekly instruction. Six to eight deaf scouts now join the ordinary scouts who patrol the ski tracks in Nordmarka and Ostmarka on winter Sundays, when as many as 60,000 ski runners are out. Patrolling the most crowded tracks, smoothing them and guiding the stream of skiers has proved effective in preventing mishaps. This patrolling has resulted in the reduction of accidents from about 100 in Nordmarka in 1929-30 to about 20 in 1933-34.

The troop of deaf girl guides in Oslo, started by Miss Kristine Johansen, Strömmen, strive earnestly to keep their scout promise and law, says Miss Johansen.

Equality

There is also a troop of deaf girl guides at Holmestrand. This guide patrol grew out of a series of concerts given here under the auspices of a group of grown-up girl guides at the head of whom is Miss Fjeld, herself a guide for 16 years. Miss Fjeld realized they might start a girl guide patrol, and a year ago the first patrol of 15 was started among these disabled girls, and on the anniversary this year four more girls were initiated. Their program resembles as closely as possible that of the ordinary guides. The theory of scouting they take fully, and the girls who have hitherto been only conscious of their physical inferiority, now enjoy the opportunity for equality which is volved in the scout's promise and duties.

The matron of the cripples' working home is highly pleased with the influence of scouting on the girls. She finds they are keener, more enthusiastic, happier and more grateful for what is being done for them. It is also encouraging to see how many practical things they are capable of doing. This year they are going to have a camp.

The girls stop two years at this home, then go back to their respective homes. Contact is being kept up by correspondence, and if there is a girl guide troop in the vicinity intercommunication is established.

"Blind" Guides, Too

In Trondheim, besides a two-year-old troop of deaf girl guides, there is a troop of blind guides. With these one important point is to get them out in the open like other children. This in itself makes a vast difference to them, opening the world of nature. They learn quickly and remember well.

At Stavern, Miss Marie Treschow has started a troop among the bedridden children. She has an assistant who teaches the children practical things, like making little presents. Otherwise the main part of the training is done by correspondence. Monthly the children receive a letter which is sent from bed to bed, and each one of the children copies out in a little book the things they are to learn from it. These books are made as interesting and entertaining as possible with illustrations, riddles and instruction. From time to time the leaders come out to visit the children. To these children, the sense of sharing other children's activities, and feeling that they have got something of value to do, is found to be of inestimable consequence.

In Bergen a similar troop is being started, and in Finmark it is already under way.

At the school for mentally undeveloped children at Röstad, Levanger, north of Trondheim a troop has been started and, although this is perhaps the most difficult of all these scouting enterprises, it is found interesting and encouraging, for the children are aroused to activity and initiative.

Maine Adds Lettuce To Market Crops

AUGUSTA, Maine., July 28 (AP)—A move to supplement Aroostook County's famed potato crop with lettuce, has been put under way by the University of Maine Extension Service.

Twenty-six acres of head lettuce, to ripen in the middle of August in time for "an open period in the Boston market," have been planted, said Mr. Charles M. White, chief of the division of markets of the State Agriculture Department.

The lettuce is planted and cultivated during periods of lightest work for potato farmers and, because of the late season in Maine, will go into Boston at a time when needed the most, he said.

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Onus of Minneapolis Strike Laid on Owners by Governor For Refusal of Mediation

Striking Truck Drivers Themselves Are Swept Into Background by Martial Law, and Olson Heads Personal Contest With Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28—The besieged city of Minneapolis set itself today to watch a battle between Mr. Floyd B. Olson, the Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota, and his political adversaries, the employers.

The truck drivers, whose strike with its violence of last week resulted in martial law, were relegated to the wings as the commander-in-chief of the State's military forces and business leaders of Minneapolis took the center of the stage.

Both were entrenching under the protection of verbal barrages but the Governor naturally maintained the advantage his position as virtual dictator gave him.

Employers acting through their representative group, the employers' advisory committee, again yesterday rejected the peace proposal advanced by the federal mediators.

No Compromise Expected

In view of the fact that martial law was imposed not alone to preserve law and order but to effect a settlement of the dispute, all other means having failed, the exchange of letters indicated there would be no compromise and disclosed, observers felt, a determination on the employers' side to fight the Governor to a finish.

The Governor, who announced himself as a "radical" before the primary elections last spring, faces one of the most bitter political fights in the history of Minnesota prior to the November elections. The issue is conservatism or socialism.

Under the Farmer-Labor platform which the Governor, as head of the party, advocates, the State would take over and operate all public utilities, coal mines and railroads, and would promote cooperative ownership of other business in what the platform terms a cooperative commonwealth.

Citizens Look On

It is the battle between these two forces which the citizens of Minneapolis now gaze upon, the physical evidence of which is a city under the authority of soldiers patrolling the streets in steel helmets armed with rifles, pistols and machine guns.

One thousand troops are engaged in the actual occupation of the city. Three thousand others await possible call from their encampment at the state fair grounds just outside. The city lives under military orders published prominently in the papers.

There is no parking allowed in the loop during the day time. The police department and the sheriff's office are under the direction of a provost marshal. Public gatherings can be held by permit only. Trucks can be moved only with the sanction of the military authority.

The Governor, shortly after the riot a week ago, announced that if necessary he would "make the town as peaceful and quiet as a Sunday school picnic."

Promise or Threat?

It looks as though he had made good his promise. Not only are the streets of the down-town district void of parked cars but also the traffic itself has settled to a low ebb and the night crimes of holdup and burglary have been entirely eliminated up to the present.

It indeed is a peaceful town, this city of 500,000 people, despite its warlike appearance.

Out in the wings are the strikers. The military allows them to maintain their strike headquarters and to hold assemblages only inside their building. Their picketing has been ordered stopped. They have accepted the authority of the military.

How long will it last? Everyone asks. No one knows. Adjt.-Gen. Elard Walsh, commander of the military, shrugs his shoulders. The employers shrug theirs. The Governor shrugs his. And the man in the street goes his way.

Martial law, the first in the history of Minneapolis, is here an enigma.

San Francisco Unions Smooth Out Details For Resuming Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28—Arrangements for putting union longshoremen and seamen back to work in all ports of the Pacific coast were being perfected today, as seamen began balloting to determine who should represent them for collective bargaining.

The poll is being supervised by Department of Labor operatives, as was that recently taken by the longshoremen. Voting will not be concluded until a sufficient number of men now at sea have returned to port so that the decision will be definitely representative.

San Francisco took another step toward complete normalcy yesterday when Mayor Angelo Rossi declared the emergency ended, and laid down the extraordinary powers which he had assumed, under the city's new charter during the general strike.

"I was as good as a dictator," he said with a chuckle, "but I was careful not to abuse my powers. The fact is, however, that if the charter hadn't given me the opportunity to handle this thing vigorously, I would have had to ask for the militia to take over the city."

Upward of 500 extra policemen, who had been added to the force during the general strike, were mustered out of service yesterday with rousing praise from Mayor Rossi and Mr. William Quinn, chief of police.

Another strike which had escaped the notice of most citizens because of the many more pressing problems of recent days, came to light here yesterday when it was announced that arrangements for arbitration had been arranged between striking window washers and their employers.

Kohler, Model Village, Becomes Armed Camp

KOHLER, Wis., July 28 (AP)—Kohler village, the model industrial community where Kohler manufacturing company employees own beautiful, flower-gardened homes, was an armed camp today, after an outbreak of strike rioting which last night took two lives and caused injury to 40 others.

A detachment of 250 National Guard cavalarymen were sent from Milwaukee to bolster the ranks of 200 special deputy village marshals who last night fired into throng of pickets and sympathizers bent on sabotaging the plant.

Every road leading into the village was blocked to traffic. None but village residents was allowed to pass.

General Textile Strike Threatened by Union Head

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The threat of a general textile strike was voiced today by Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America. He said textile operators in Alabama were showing "an utter disregard for the principles of the NRA" and that his organization would support the movement for the 30-hour week.

Navy Planes Alight In Alaskan Narrows

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, July 28 (AP)—Squadrons VP-7 and VP-9 of the navy's fighting aircraft arrived here yesterday in a leisurely flight which started at San Diego.

Two advance planes alighted on the waters of Tongass Narrows at 1:20 p. m., after being delayed overnight in Prince Rupert, B. C., by fog. An hour later 10 more planes joined them. They are on a survey flight.

New Ether Flight Balloon Is Off For Stratosphere

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Army Air Corps, the parachute has a spread of 80 feet. The lower ropes are attached securely to the metal ball while the folded chute is lashed to the rigging several feet above.

Aerial Lifeboat

In addition to the "aerial lifeboat" the base of the gondola holds a large doughnut-shaped pneumatic bumper which will be inflated when the balloonists wish to land, by turning a cock in the floor of the metal ball permitting compressed gas from a small cylinder to flow into the tube. This bumper will guard against damage on landing.

The blue of the sky as one admires it from earth, seems very far up, but during the Kepner-Stevens flight they left most of the blue far behind. At the ceiling of the flight, 15 miles or more above the surface of the earth, the balloonists have over them a sky that is purplish-black and so dark that the brightest stars and planets are as plainly visible, as they are at dusk. Yet the sun blazes forth with a brightness never before seen by men.

At this height the balloon has passed through twenty-four twenty-fifths of the volume of atmosphere and with only one twenty-fifth remaining above them to be illuminated by the sun's rays, only the faintest tinge of blue remains in the sky. If they went through this remaining region, the sky would appear wholly black for the blue color is due to refraction of light passing through the gases which make up the earth's atmosphere, according to accepted theories.

Not Just Stunt Flight

The ascent was made with no desire to perform a "stunt" or to establish an altitude record for its own sake. The unusually large balloon was used so that two men and an unheard of heavy cargo of instruments could be taken to the highest altitude which it is practicable to attain with the hope of a safe landing of men and instruments.

Considerable interest was exhibited by the visitors to stratosphere basin, in the gondola. This is of dowmetal, a magnesium alloy, 8 feet 4 inches in diameter, built up by welding together eight sections shaped like pieces of orange peel. It appears to be of steel at first glance and one might well believe it so except that a steel shell three-sixteenths of an inch thick would weigh well over a ton while this one tips the beam at 450 pounds. Yet it is almost as strong as steel.

Numerous small portholes are cut in the shell. Most of them are covered with glass and serve as observation windows; while in some the lenses of cameras are mounted with air-tight fittings. One glass-covered port is situated in the exact top of the sphere. This one enables Major Kepner with the aid of a telescope to read a large thermometer dial near the top of the bag which will tell him at all times the temperature of the hydrogen gas.

Vast Area Visible

An opening in the base of the metal shell is reserved for a large aërial camera which makes frequent photographs of the earth looking straight downward. At a height of 15 miles this camera is able to photograph an area of about 150 square miles. A ring of windows around the sphere above the "equator" permits views of the sky in all directions; and another group below the equator makes it possible to observe ground conditions.

Everything was stored aboard the gondola like provisions in a ship's galley. A series of shelves was built between the center posts and the shell of the ball on which were stored the dozens of special scientific instruments, batteries, oxygen flasks, and other paraphernalia which only stratospherically-minded "housekeepers" need to think about. The forty-pound sacks of lead-shot ballast, each piece about the size of a mustard seed, were piled around the edge of the floor.

Own "Airconditioning"

Instead of making it necessary for the over busy pilot and observer to make periodic inspections of the instruments and note down on paper the readings of the various indicators, tiny cameras, operated automatically take frequent pictures, showing with each exposure the thermometer and barometer scales together with a clock face, giving the time.

Radio apparatus for receiving and transmitting voice signals was carried, together with batteries for its operation. Flasks of both liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen were carried to be spilled on the floor from time to time in order to maintain a normal atmosphere for the two members of the crew.

Used Plane in 1928

Captain Stevens has penetrated the lower levels of the stratosphere by airplane on numerous occasions. During such high altitude flying he has collected much data of technical value. In a flight over Dayton, Ohio, in October, 1928, he reached an altitude of 39,000 feet, and obtained the only complete record of thermometer readings ever made in America, showing on the same day the temperature gradient in the region from earth to stratosphere. The flight instruments are designed to bring back data from the upper air where meteorologists believe storms and winds originate. Such data are extremely valuable in weather studies and forecasting.

For the past three years he has been attached to the Geographical Institute of Harvard University in charge of building up a course in aërial photography and in active research into new methods. He holds the record for distance photography, having photographed mountains 300 miles from the camera, using infrared light rays.

Two of his photographs, of extraordinary interest to geographers and astronomers, are unique. One taken from a plane 21,000 feet above southern Maine, in August, 1932, is the only photograph made which shows the advancing front of the moon's shadow on the earth during an eclipse of the sun; the other, taken 26,000 feet above central Argentina, is the first photograph ever made showing laterally the curvature of the earth. He broke the parachute-jumping record a few years ago, when there was still doubt as to whether or not the rarified air at high altitudes would support a parachute.

Kepner Holds Medals

Major Kepner, pilot of the stratosphere craft, is one of the outstanding balloon pilots of the United States Army. He holds four medals for distinguished service during the World War, and since 1920, when he joined the Air Corps, he has acquired aëronautical ratings of airplane pilot, airplane observer, airship pilot and balloon pilot and observer.

He was winner of both the national and international balloon races in 1928, receiving the Litchfield Trophy and the King Albert of Belgium Trophy. Serving on the Los Angeles as assistant navigator following a training period with the German Zeppelin crew, he also holds a naval certificate as rigid airship pilot.

The problems which natural scientists are hoping will be solved by today's flight are many and varied. Perhaps the one uppermost in the minds of the meteorologists today centers around solving the mystery of the winds in the stratosphere. Is there a region where there are no winds at all, or do the winds increase in velocity as one goes higher into the mysterious layer?

Studying Cosmic Ray

Hoping to find the answer to the range and general direction of cosmic rays, those interstellar "bullets," three cosmic ray electroscopes were carried. Do those rays, so powerful and so fast that they can penetrate through lead a foot thick, move along straight lines as they come toward the earth, or do they bend?

Physicists want spectrographs of light taken as far above the earth's dusty lower atmosphere as possible. In order to tell what the sun is made of, clearer spectrographic records of its light from extremely high altitudes are necessary. Like the multicolored pattern of light ray passing through a prism, these spectrographs resolve light into "lines" each of which represents an element of basic division of matter. Thus the presence of the oxygen line in a spectrograph of the sun reveals the presence of oxygen in this star, a discovery recently announced.

Took Samples of Air

Half a dozen glass bulbs were taken along, each of which will hold more than seven gallons of air, to be taken from the highest point of the flight. Though seven gallons in each container may seem like quite a bit of air to bring back, yet this will be in effect a very small sample because the air of the upper atmosphere is extremely thin. All the air normally in the vessels was pumped out before the flight, so that they practically inclosed a vacuum.

Physicists are interested to know whether the upper air contains oyxgen, nitrogen and the rarer gases in the same proportions as the air near the surface. From theoretical considerations it has been believed that the proportions are different in the stratosphere, but information obtained on the Settle flight throws doubt on this conclusion.

Carry On Despite Handicaps

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Learn Special Trade

Handicapped girls overcome handicaps in coöperative workroom (above) —Miss Hazel Newton, director of the workroom, helps one of her clients.

Monitor to Interview Editorial Writer

MR. ROBERT DESMOND, editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the weekly interview, tonight at 8, eastern daylight saving time. The interview will be heard over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, Aug. 4, Mr. Roland Sharp, member of the staff of the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Beaufort over the same stations at the same time.

Strikers Warned City Aid Unlikely For Idle by Choice

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 28 (AP)—Employees of the Queen City Cotton Company who choose to remain on strike need not look to the city welfare department for aid.

Mayor James E. Burke last night advised all employees of the company to return to work and warned them that he could not guarantee help from the city welfare department "because of the inevitable objections of the taxpayers." Approximately half of the 250 employees returned to work yesterday when the mill reopened after being closed since June 5.

The Mayor addressed both employees who returned and those who apparently are determined to remain on strike. He said the taxpayers' objections to continued financial burdens were inevitable. The Mayor added that there seemed no possibility of settling the controversy immediately.

The plant closed June 5 after a group of girls in one department refused to accept a decision of the management which would have reduced their number from 11 to 10, leaving the amount of work the same.

Mother Church Services On Air Next Five Sundays

The Sunday service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast tomorrow, and every Sunday morning during August.

The services are heard over Station WNAC, at 10.45 a. m., daylight saving time. WNAC operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles or 244 meters, with a power of 1000 watts.

Workers Walk Miles to Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Federal relief workers in Stafford County, Virginia, have shown that lack of transportation, although at times inconvenient, is not an insurmountable obstacle. Mr. H. A. Whitbeck, project engineer, says that several of his workers from distant parts of the county are compelled to walk anywhere from 13 to 17 miles daily in order to keep their jobs. "And, they do it, too," he said.

County Has High Altitude

The average altitude of Avery County, N. C., is slightly more than 3000 feet above sea level.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

In local politics the District Attorneyship of Suffolk County is the bright and glittering prize. It is not going unsought this year if all the signs in the skies mean anything. Mr. William J. Foley is going out after another term.

Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols is doing much pondering. Will he be a Republican candidate for Mr. Foley's office in Pemberton Square? Or will he stand on the political sidelines watching for a better opportunity? Mr. Nichols has admitted that he is seriously thinking of making this contest, especially since he decided to allow Mr. Robert M. Washburn open field to wage his political duel with Mr. David I Walsh for the United States Senate.

* * *

But Mr. Foley cannot count on being the Democratic nominee for District Attorney without a battle which will try his skill and popularity to its limit. He must get the nomination in a contest with former State Senator Joseph E. Mulhearn, who is an adroit politician. How Mr. Foley relishes the prospect none knows, for he has never been noted for being especially communicative when his political fortunes are at stake.

The friends of Mr. Mulhearn declare that if he should not be able to wrest the Democratic nomination from the present District Attorney he will go into the election contest as an independent. There is no doubt that a real Democratic "knock-down-and-drag-out" contest is impending over this position.

* * *

Mr. Robert Gardiner Wilson of Ward 17, at present an outstanding and active member of the Boston City Council, is also viewing the District Attorneyship fight with interested and appraising eyes.

Mr. Wilson has admitted that the prospect looks rather inviting to him and that he may get into this battle for the Republican nomination for the D. A. place on the G. O. P. ticket this fall. Mr. Wilson has said that if Mr. Foley wins the place on the Democratic ticket for the prized position, he believes the opportunity ripe for him to show what he can do in an open field.

The developments of the next few weeks will make these prospective candidates drop all concealment and show just what they intend to do.

* * *

It is not generally realized that the first pre-primary conventions in Massachusetts are still in an experimental stage. When the fact is known generally that only about 4 per cent of the voters took part in the pre-primaries, the astute party leaders may well ponder what influence nominations that may easily be labeled "machine made" will have with the less devoted members of the party who will go to the regular primaries, this year on Thursday, Sept. 20. In the Democratic Party the edict of the pre-primary convention has been boldly challenged by Mr. James M. Curley. The Republican nominations having been more or less cut and dried have not been contested for the general primary.

* * *

Mr. Jay R. Benton, president of the Middlesex Club, announces today that never were prospects for the club's annual outing brighter than they are this year. The club's outing will be held next Saturday. The excursion steamer Steel Pier is to convey the Republicans to Provincetown for a two-hour visit. After this the Steel Pier will cruise about Massachusetts Bay while the Middlesex contingent will have a genuine New England shore dinner and games of all sorts. An especially good band has been chartered for the day. President Benton says this year's affair will put all former outings in the shade.

Rush Jones

Coöperative Workrooms Provide Modern Type of Independence

Enterprise Founded by Earl of Camperdown in Boston Extends Friendly Services to Handicapped Men and Women

On the site of the old Green Dragon where, it is claimed, plans were laid to toss the British tea into Boston Harbor in 1773, handicapped men and women are gaining their independence today.

And it was a member of the British peerage who, in the very shadow of the "Cradle of Liberty," took over, some 20 years ago, a social agency, then the customary type of charity-hand-out of work to be done at home, and turned it into an efficient training school where each applicant's special needs might be studied and his normal faculties developed to the point where his physical or mental defects could place no obstacle in the path of regular employment.

Until his passing in December, the Earl of Camperdown, who was for 30 years a resident of Boston, paid a daily visit to the Coöperative Workrooms at 36 Washington Street. The New York Times of Dec. 6, 1933, stated, "One of the reasons assigned for the Earl's refusal to use his title and accept the property and privileges of his inheritance, was his devotion to certain charities in Boston."

Memorial Fund Established

Miss Georgiana Goddard Eaton of Boston, his fiancée, was the agency's secretary, and at her passing, 20 years ago, the Earl did all he could to perpetuate her memory in the work to which she was so devoted. The Earl established, for one thing, the Georgiana Goddard Eaton memorial fund, and during the period in which he personally took part, he contributed about half the pay roll. Miss Hazel Newton, the present manager, who worked with him many years, recalls the happy memory of his practical benevolence with the words, "He said you cannot do creative work when you are worried financially. He fought on that score for years with the social agencies."

With a much shrunken residuary legacy, the agency, which has been wisely kept comparatively small, is tackling a decidedly full-size job. The traveling salesmen are ready to start out with their fall line of garments. They have surmounted their obstacles. As they meet their manager, in her home-like, cozy office, they wear a smile of perfect confidence in the goods they have to sell.

They will not need to tell their prospective customer that a girl whose feet are in irons made the chic children's frocks, or that another with a mental difficulty is responsible for the well-finished seams and perfect button-holes. They sell their merchandise on its merits.

Thorough Workmanship

The material is good, the styles are modern, the workmanship is thorough. Unlike the factory methods, whereby one worker cuts out all left-sides or sleeves, another all the collars; a third machines the yokes, and so forth; the plans of the Coöperative Workrooms are to have the workers as much as possible finish what they start. They follow through with interest everything they do. There is the pride of the craftsman. When they make banners for a parade they invariably turn out to watch that parade.

If a young woman finds the sewing room beyond her ability, perhaps she can regain her self-respect and her status as a salaried worker by preparing lunches for the rest. A worker with only one arm finds enjoyable occupation, and is extremely efficient and useful, in the dining room and kitchen. A grateful woman employed in the housekeeping department takes great pleasure in lugging enormous bags of provisions into town from the suburb where she lives. With glee she points to the saving by which her agency thus benefits.

Occasionally, there is a drunkard who needs infinite patience and constant encouragement to do better. If he shows signs of trying to improve and makes himself useful in any way he is not thrown out because of another lapse, or even a second or third repetition. The lapses often become less frequent and sometimes cease.

Getting at the Cause

Miss Newton is convinced that there is always a mental or "emotional" reason for drunkenness, and that the only way to help is through an effort to understand the cause.

It is not the physical handicap which is the deciding factor, she asserts, but the emotional reaction to that handicap. Her idea has always been, not to adjust the machinery to the individual; not to train the worker for a sheltered, special occupation; but to adjust that worker mentally and physically, as far as practicable, to the machinery already provided and to equip each one to face the world of the commercial wage-earner.

It has been the practice of the organization to place workers, after four to eight weeks' training, in a shop or factory. Under conditions of the past few years, however, many have had to be kept on in the workrooms a year or more. There has been no provision for them under the ERA, but a plan has been formulated by which, if Government money is provided to cover salaries, at least 1000 such handicapped workers may be employed in the existing Boston social agencies.

There are about 60 persons in the workrooms now, and there is a waiting list of 46, who can be cared for if the eager salesmen now starting out with their next season's samples obtain enough orders from the New England stores.

In addition to the label of the "Coöperative Workshops" the garments will soon have their NRA Blue Eagle as well. More than $7000 thus far has been used of the 1934 Emergency Campaign Fund to pay the workroom salaries.

For every dollar subscribed a dollar in wages has gone out. A girl may really earn only $6.50 a week, according to the regular commercial rate of pay, but no girl can pay room rent, eat and buy necessary clothing for that, and what she is actually paid is considerably more, according to her particular need.

The happy faces which greet the manager as she moves through the pleasant, sunny room, show the response to the kind, intelligent training which the workers receive.

That they are all kept busy all the time they are there, and, when physically able, work on a strictly business-like schedule of hours—from 8:45 a. m. to 5 p. m., on a five-day week basis, means that they come to regard themselves in the wholesome, normal light of regularly employed wage-earners who can be readily adjusted to the outside commercial life.

The workrooms have the approval of the Consumers League of Massachusetts. Anyone who is interested in making them a visit during working hours will be welcomed, Miss Newton says.

Toronto Approves Course In Engineering Physics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of a new course—engineering physics—in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, was recently approved by the Senate of the university, it has been announced.

This graduating course adds an eighth to the list of courses in this faculty in civil, mining, mechanical, chemical, electrical and metallurgical engineering, in addition to that pursued in architecture. It is designed for students whose abilities would be best utilized and of the most service to the country in research and investigational work.

Fraternity Honors Bank Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Mr. John K. Ottley, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Atlanta, is among 11 business men elected to honorary membership by the University of Georgia chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma, national honorary fraternity for schools of commerce.

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1914 Twenty Years After 1934

Peace or War? Question Faces Nations Two Decades After 'Armageddon' Plunged the World Into Strife; Critical State of World Today, Political and Economic, Shows Supreme Peace Effort Is Still to Be Made

The World

By Sisley Huddleston
European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE awareness of the peoples of Europe to the dangers which diplomatic tradition, national ambitions and anxieties, together with political intrigue and military rivalry, have created in the last 20 years has never been greater. Despite certain disappointments, such as the non-success of the Disarmament Conference, and the attempt to set up economic autarchy, it would appear that the lesson of 1914 has been learned, and that the most resolute efforts would oppose fresh conflict.

In Europe there is unrest. Germany has not settled down to a definable régime. Italy has declared for a revision of the treaties held to be the chief cause of potential antagonisms.

Austria, supported by Italy, struggles against Anschluss. Hungary, too, urges territorial claims. Italy likewise has obtained a foothold in the little country of Albania—an enclave in Yugoslavia.

France, with internal troubles due to an unstable political system accused of corruption, has taken the initiative in the task of consolidating the status quo, and has turned to Russia for help in the construction of diplomatic ententes.

Poland, showing considerable independence, is doubtful whether it should coöperate in the Franco-Russian scheme.

But the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia (with reservations by Yugoslavia in respect of Russia)— and the Balkanic Entente, which includes Greece and Turkey but leaves out Bulgaria, lend their aid to this policy.

Were the outcome to be a division of Europe into hostile camps, the outlook would be redoubtable. But it is still hoped to fashion a series of pacts, one of which would group together Russia, the Baltic states, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, another of which would embrace Mediterranean countries, notably Yugoslavia and Italy, and a third which would establish some kind of Danubian confederation.

Russia is not merely concerned with the fixation of European arrangements. It also looks to the Far East, where it believes it may find itself in antagonism with Japan, which is pursuing a policy of expansion in China, not without peril for the Soviet Republic.

Great Britain and the United States, engaged in drastic readjustments, facing immense social and economic questions, are particularly interested in the maintenance of peace. Neither would wish to be involved, but they recognize that the alternative is the unreserved exercise of their influence in the strengthening of international institutions and the effective implementing of the world's perplexed but indisputable will-to-peace.

Twenty Years After
— Peace Still Sees an Endless File of Marching Men!

Photographs from Wide World, Brown Bros., Ewing Galloway, © Acme P & A, © Underwood

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dwight C. Sturges

Great Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE war, which many people thought would lead to the disruption of the British Empire, has on the contrary consolidated the Dominions and the Mother Country into a loose confederation of self-governing states whose one all-pervading interest is—peace.

In 1914, the Dominions were still fledglings with wings ungrown, and a mother who had not quite got rid of her old-time "she-who-must-be-obeyed" attitude.

The war, however, changed all that. Coming in of their own free will, the Dominions sat as equals at the Imperial War Council table. When the war ended, a series of imperial conferences—the last in 1930—put this new-found equality on paper; the Dominions became members of the League of Nations; the Statute of Westminster was passed; the rôles of mother and child were merged into a common sisterhood.

The British Commonwealth is not a closed corporation. Since the war, the Irish Free State has been admitted to (rather unwilling) membership. India may soon be a candidate for admission. The two Rhodesias look forward eagerly to the same goal.

Today the British Commonwealth of Nations is a league within the League. Its only common obligations are allegiance to the same King, membership of the Geneva League and a written agreement to refer all disputes to a specially constituted tribunal chosen from its own ranks.

Thus it has doubly ruled out war in its own relationships. War has molded it into a league built on peace, mutual consultation and an interchangeable, but not a common, citizenship. In striking contrast to that other Anglo-Saxon League—the United States—the right of withdrawal is tacitly though not publicly conceded to all members of the British Commonwealth.

Thus the common experience of the war has led the British Commonwealth to strive after a structure of peace in which not war but a legal tribunal is to be the final court of appeal; in which voluntary coöperation shall take the place of compulsion in every aspect of the common interests of its members.

France

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

TWENTY years after the outbreak of the World War, France is full of excited talk about another 1914 being just around the corner—and equally full of determination to see that it keeps "just around the corner" indefinitely!

No nation today wants peace more earnestly than France, for none has more to lose and less to gain by war. France has finally obtained, by the Versailles treaties, what it considers its natural frontiers. It has crystallized these frontiers in concrete and steel, and there could be no question of it wanting to expand beyond the safety offered by these fortifications.

But France fears war as much as it wants peace. The French press is filled with apprehensive statements, especially regarding Germany comparing the present period to 1914. Germany, the papers say, is rearming rapidly for a war of revenge; and Germany is bigger and stronger than France, numerically and industrially; therefore France must oppose the Reich's rearmament as long as possible while strengthening its own defense forces—this to the French, is only inescapable logic.

It cannot be ignored that, looking at things in this way, France has a viewpoint that does not seem very far advanced beyond the attitude that prevailed in 1914. There are, however, essential differences.

One is: that France has nothing to gain and everything to lose by a war.

Another is the existence of the machinery at Geneva for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

A third, and very important difference, is the recollection, still relatively fresh in France, of the horror and idiocy of 1914 and the four years that followed it.

The same applies to Belgium, where there is still more reason for the people to remember what 1914 meant, and exert every effort to avoid a recurrence of such a catastrophe, out of which no lasting good could come to the Belgian nation even if it were victorious.

The Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia

ECONOMICALLY, this part of the world is much worse off than 22 years ago, when the first Balkan war started. Most people in every Balkan country are much poorer than then.

However, there are some economic gains—in all Balkan states the larger holdings of arable land have been distributed among the peasants, new industrial plants have been built, many new roads constructed and railroad lines extended.

Politically, there has been advance too, for the common people, the peasants, in all these lands have awakened and have taken a new interest in public affairs. This fundamental gain is offset by the creation of temporary dictatorships.

Turkey has gained by being pushed back into its natural limits and reduced to territory inhabited almost exclusively by Turks. This drastic change served as the starting point for a radical and beneficial social, religious and political reorganization. Turkey emerged from the wars a gainer.

The Balkan peoples as a whole also profited, since the last of them were liberated from the domination of Turkish Sultans and enabled to join their own people in free and independent states.

Roumania and Yugoslavia were the chief gainers, in fact they annexed too much territory and too extensive foreign populations, thus disturbing the international equilibrium here.

Greece's millennial aspirations were thwarted, but in the final balance sheet it was a substantial gainer. Greece is larger and stronger than for a score of centuries.

Albania was created by the wars and its progress has justified the faith of the statesmen responsible for bringing an independent Albania into being.

Bulgaria lost both territory and people. It demands territory back from every neighbor. Supported by 7,000,000 virile people, these claims constitute the chief Balkan problem.

This part of the world is actually poorer, sadder, more insecure, much more heavily armed and more bellicose than 20 years ago.

War Anniversary Observed

(Continued from Page 1)

many probably could save world peace.

Then the 8,000,000 lives were sacrificed.

Two and a half years after the first outbreak of hostilities, the United States was drawn into the struggle on the side of the allied powers. Efforts to preserve its neutrality had been swept aside by the overt acts of the central powers, principally Germany, whose submarines persisted in destroying American commerce on the high seas without respect to American rights under international law.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. Immediately the whole nation threw its vast resources of money and man power into the sagging cause of the allies. By October, trained American soldiers were fighting in the lines.

The allied powers took fresh hope from the timely entry of American forces. Mr. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, speaking before the British House of Commons, hailed the step as "one of the most disinterested acts in history."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that America had "at one bound become a world power in a sense she had never been before."

President Poincaré of France declared that "the great American Republic" had proven faithful to its ideals and its traditions.

In America there was neither tumult nor hysteria. Two and a half years as an observer of the changing fortunes of war in Europe had impressed America with the grim facts. To America it was a war to end war.

The American people rallied at once to the great undertaking, inspired by President Wilson's masterful message to Congress appealing for the authority to declare a state of war against Germany.

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making," the President declared. "We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated.

"The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"We have no quarrel with the German people.

"It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when people were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or little groups of ambitious men."

Germany

By J. R. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

TO GERMANY the last two decades have meant a period of defeat, disappointed hopes and national trials. In 1914, forging ahead to the leading place in world economics, with an international reputation for intellectual attainment and technical achievement unrivaled by any other nation, and an army unsurpassed elsewhere, Germany was demanding for itself a corresponding "place in the sun."

Then came the war, revolution, inflation and unemployment, disillusionment and yet another revolution. The face of Germany has changed considerably. Instead of an empire and numerous kingdoms and grand-duchies, administrative unity of the Third Reich is now being enforced under a President: Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg.

A new political party, the National Socialists, unknown 20 years ago and based upon an instrument, the Storm Troops, which could not have existed in 1914, has assumed absolute political power.

The Reichstag and all other parliamentary institutions have been superseded by a dictatorship based on the "leadership principle." The trades unions, formerly so powerful and important in Germany's development toward the ideals of social justice and efficiency, have been changed into a "Labor Front" under government control.

A former nationalism has yielded to a new nordic racialism, and the necessity for a much larger population is constantly urged. German women are given to understand that their place is in the home. Sport is playing such a part in training of youth today as never before. The number of those permitted to pursue higher education is restricted by legislation, and the school curriculum today gives primary importance to subjects formerly in the background, or not taught at all. The intellectual has been dethroned from his former unique position and the social equality of laborer and intellectual worker publicly maintained.

Politics are today more hated and less trusted than in 1914. Internationalism is as much under suspicion today as 20 years ago and words then used appear equally applicable today; "Germany has had every reason to doubt the sincerity of those who make it a business to declaim about humanity and the peace of the world." Germany is still demanding equality among the nations; then it was "a place in the sun," today, it means equality in armaments, the return of the colonies and the undoing of everything fashioned by the "Versailles dictators."

Germany today, despite its calm and ordered exterior, is still in the throes of a fundamental transition. For the moment it appears as if it will stop awhile and form itself into a "conservative militarist régime."

Central Europe

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

THE peace treaties, following the World War, provided provisional solutions for certain very vital problems, that had long troubled central and southeastern Europe, but precipitated others that appear to be no less serious.

The chief result of the war for Europe was the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, out of the parts of which were created Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greater Roumania, the Republic of Austria and "Rump Hungary."

By this act, the Czechs, Slovaks and Croatians, as well as many Roumanians, Slovenes and Serbs, were freed from foreign domination and that must be considered a decided gain.

However, this favorable result was accompanied by four extremely serious difficulties. First, the relations of the liberated Slovaks, Slovenes, Croatians, Roumanians and Serbs to the masters of the new states in which they were placed are far from satisfactory. The Slovaks demand autonomy and the Croatians independence. This friction dangerously disturbs the political life of the new states.

Secondly, little Austria has been left in an almost impossible position. Economically she cannot stand alone, but international rivalry will not let her join with any other state. Austria's situation has become a great world problem.

Thirdly, about 10,000,000 minorities are still left under foreign domination in this part of the world, most notably more than 3,000,000 Hungarians. It must be remembered that the World War was precipitated by 1,000,000 Serbs, whose leaders objected to being dominated by Austria-Hungary. These 3,000,000 Hungarian Irredentists are still more dangerous than the Serbs were.

Fourthly, the economic life of central Europe was completely deranged by the peace treaties. This has been one of the great factors in bringing about the present economic world crisis.

The present unsettled situation in Europe is largely due to the World War and peace treaties. The factors leading to strife 25 years ago are still operative.

They can be eliminated not by a new war but by a new kind of peace.

Italy

By Paul Cremona
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

FEW countries have witnessed such a remarkable change in both the internal structure and their outlook on world problems as Italy during the last 20 years. The evolution is entirely due and is the direct result of the Great War, which enabled Italy to gain definitely her political unification and independence.

Until 1914 Italy had conspicuously failed to play the rôle of a Great Power both in European and world affairs in general. Its alliance with the two Empires of Central Europe had kept it in a state of political subjugation, while its efforts at colonial expansion had given but meager results. The Great War was to give Italy the desired opportunity to emerge from its enforced isolation placing her at the same time in the front rank of European powers.

Perhaps the most startling result of the war in Italy has been the rise of Fascism and its rapid and unchecked conquest of power. Although created only a few months after the end of the war, Fascism traces its origin to the early days of the armed conflict when the Italian people actually forced their government to abandon neutrality and to join the allied powers in a supreme effort to complete the political unity of Italy.

Under the dictatorship of Benito Mussolini Italy, recognized at home, began to take a lively and active interest in world affairs, taking a leading part in the solution of all the big international problems. While stressing the need of expansion for his own country and considerably increasing the efficiency of the armed forces of the Italian nation, Signor Mussolini is pursuing, and intends to pursue, a peaceful policy.

No one better than the Duce, who fought in the last war as a soldier, knows the horrors of war, and he will certainly never embark upon dangerous adventures. He wants, however, to see Italy duly respected and receive that treatment which is due to it by its long tradition of greatness.

League of Nations

By Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

TWENTY years ago this city was a city of memories. Today it is a city with a living hope of holding the key to world peace. Already before the war, Geneva was the headquarters for several important international organizations, among them the Red Cross. Today as the seat of the League of Nations it is the hub and axle of all major organs of international coöperation. The spokes of the wheel which turns at Geneva extend right around the globe.

It would be idle to claim all hopes have been fulfilled which centered around the shores of Lac Leman when the Hotel National first became the Palais de Nations in 1920. For the past year especially the League has been suffering somewhat of an eclipse. But there are already signs that its star is beginning to recover some of its earlier brightness—or rather that its proper functions are beginning to be better understood.

Perhaps the most substantial gain of the past 14 years is the fact that the day is passing when people look upon the League as a sort of superstate with immense power for good or evil. It is now recognized that the League is nothing more—nor less—than an instrument. Thus its "failure" to settle the Manchurian question is no longer seen as the responsibility of the League but of individual nations. The League provided all ingredients for settlement but the nations refused to mix them properly.

Similarly the League cannot force the nations to give up their weapons. It can organize their discussions; focus their attention by publishing the facts, and finally register their decision. So it is also with peace and war. If nations want to fight, the League cannot prevent them. But when they do not want to commit such foolishness, the League provides them with the machinery for avoiding it.

Thus it is that little more than a year after Japan withdrew from the League over Manchuria that the Soviet Union is preparing to walk in. Less than a year after Germany followed Japan's lead, she is beginning to feel that she will have to return.

The world, in short, is beginning to realize it is too closely knit to be able to dispense with Geneva and with all the tools which have been collected there for tackling the world's faulty mechanism of coöperation. This is a gain which should go far to prevent a repetition of the tragedy of 1914.

The United States

By Donovan Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HAS it really been 20 years? Wasn't it only yesterday that the world started falling to pieces and Americans found vacations in Europe became suddenly inconvenient? But was it only yesterday that America was so young, so exuberantly irresponsible? Measured in terms of events, in war and depression, in development and disillusion, in the growing up of America, is it only 20 years?

Physically the change is readily apparent. In 1914 the Panama Canal was building. One of the President's daughters was arrested for "speeding" in a Maryland town where the limit was eight whole miles an hour. Radio was called wireless, airplanes were tricky crates for stunting, mass production was beginning, the American Navy ranked sixth in size.

Mentally it seems an America even more remote. It had income taxes and direct election of senators but no prohibition, no woman's suffrage, no "flappers." Instead of the New Deal it had Wilson's New Freedom. It knew Europe as a place to travel and as the source of 1,000,000 immigrants a year.

When war came to Europe, America believed with Wilson that it could remain neutral in thought as well as action. But unconscious greed was pulling; self-conscious idealism was pushing. Soon the bands were playing, young America was marching blithely, blindly. Quickly it was over "Over There." Almost too quickly, for the U. S. knew all the elation of victory but little of the searing struggle for survival.

Yet there was disappointment and disillusion. Americans began to wonder why they went to war. They found it hard to explain why a strong and independent nation 3000 miles away should have been involved when next-door neighbors like Switzerland and the Netherlands kept out. It began to look like they had been fighting to make the world safe for dictatorship and depression. War profiteering upset national economy. War loans hurt trade and irritated friends. Today America has a profound determination not to be drawn into other peoples' quarrels.

Can she avoid them? Not unless she takes far more definite action than she has so far. There has been no clarification of maritime laws which were the immediate and ostensible cause of American participation. The Senate has approved a general embargo on arms, but the House has not, and there are really no assurances that the nation could prevent a combination of great trading interests and intensive propaganda from again destroying itse neutrality. Indeed, under the Stimson interpretation of the Kellogg pact neutrality vanishes, and by the Norman Davis offer to consult it would appear almost impossible to avoid taking sides.

Thus 1934 finds the United States neither effectively participating in efforts to keep the peace nor effectively preparing to preserve neutrality if the peace be broken. On this strangely parallel anniversary America would do well to recognize that.

Russia and Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE enormous changes which have taken place in Russia during the last 20 years have strongly affected the country's international position. First of all, "Russia," in the 1914 sense, has ceased to exist. The former Russian Baltic and Western provinces are now independent states: Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania. The southwestern province of Bessarabia has passed into the possession of Roumania; and, while the Soviet Government has never formally renounced its sovereignty over Bessarabia, it has pledged itself not to resort to arms in order to vindicate its claims.

A main cause of the World War was the clash of Russian and Austrian ambitions in the Balkans. That cause of friction, at least, has disappeared from international relations today. Recently there has been a recrudescence of the Russo-French friendship which was an important factor in pre-war European politics. But it has not reached the stage of a binding military alliance, such as predetermined to some extent the groupings of the powers in the World War. It is most unlikely that the Soviet Union would undertake any aggressive commitments in western Europe, if only because it still regards with concern the possibility of a Japanese attack in the Far East.

Indeed, one of the main differences in Russia's position, if one compares 1914 with 1934, lies in the fact that its military attention is now concentrated on the Far East, whereas in 1914 Russo-Japanese relations were satisfactory and the Russian Government felt no hesitation in employing all its resources in Europe.

Poland is a new factor in international relations. There have been periods in its history when its relations both with Germany and the Soviet Union have been decidedly sharp. Polish diplomacy, however, has capitalized the new situation which arose when the traditional Soviet-German friendship abruptly cooled off after the advent of the National Socialist régime in Germany.

So far as pledges constitute a guaranty against aggression Poland is well protected against both its powerful neighbors, having concluded non-aggression pacts both with the Soviet Union and with Germany. Poland belongs in the category of states which gained from the last war and which have much more to lose than to gain in the event of a new international conflict. It is reasonable to expect that Polish influence will be cast on the side of peace and the maintenance of the European status quo.

MacDonald Regrets Credulous Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, Eng.—The great test of school was the influence it had upon students, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when presenting prizes at Durham School Speech Day, recently.

They did not finish their education when they left school, he added, they only began it. The great task of the schoolmaster and his staff was not to finish boys off but to begin them. What a school did, and should do, was to teach them to work honestly, to teach them that selfishness was akin to laziness, and that they should harbor neither in their hearts. Service, always service, was a requirement of the condition of happiness and success.

What was wanted nowadays was young men of mental energy and moral courage; men who believed not men who thought they believed. The great danger of democracy in public life was a credulous populace.

Australia Uses U. S. Films

Two-thirds of the motion pictures imported into Australia are from the United States.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Mr. Gielgud Returns

By Harold Hobson

London

RONALD MACKENZIE'S "The Maitlands," presented at Wyndham's, is reckoned one of the important plays of the season now nearing its end. The production has been held up a considerable time in order to allow Mr. John Gielgud to play the principal part, and during the last 12 months or more Mr. Gielgud has been exclusively occupied with the long run of "Richard of Bordeaux." Now that "The Maitlands" has at last reached the stage, the theatergoer is able to assess the dramatic potentialities of the young man who, at the age of 28 captured the imagination of London with his first play, "Musical Chairs."

"Musical Chairs" was perhaps more praised than any other first play of this generation. It showed a sense of character, a flair for situation, and a power with dialogue. Its two weaknesses were the clumsy construction that removed the principal character from the stage with yet a whole act to run, and the somewhat uncomfortable outlook on the author's part which the development of the story revealed. Mr. Mackenzie seemed to have too savage a contempt for his characters, and, by implication, for the world, to suggest that his was an attitude toward life that would bear continuous restatement.

* * *

"The Maitlands" shows an advance so far as the latter objection is concerned. Between "Musical Chairs" and this play the author has found something to admire. When one considers the uncomplimentary treatment which the higher intelligentsia of the arts usually hands out to schoolmasters, inspired thereto probably by Mr. Hugh Walpole's "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill," it is odd and refreshing to discover that the stimulus of Mr. Mackenzie's slight approach toward hero-worship is an usher at a semi-public school.

Roger Maitland is played by Mr. Gielgud, and is endowed with all that remarkable actor's skill in suggesting potential strength, defeated by excess of nervous excitement. Roger is apparently the main support of his home, situated with a full sea view in the small village of Betworthy. He has a fussy mother (Dame May Whitty) a pretty cousin (Miss Catherine Lacey), who is considering marrying a man old enough to be her father, for the sake of escaping from the humdrum surroundings of Betworthy; and a wife.

It is the wife who is the problem. Roger is taking a stupid pupil for private lessons in order to raise the money for giving her a holiday on the Riviera. When the play opens he has not heard from her for three weeks. Through the humors of Roger's dictating lyrics to his pupil while being fitted on with Neptune's costume for the local pageant, and Mrs. Maitland's invitations to anybody who turns up, to stay to tea, accompanied by eloquent facial intimations that she hopes they will refuse, is heard the note of Roger's growing anxiety.

* * *

The atmosphere of tension is so well established that when the long-awaited letter finally arrives, and Roger reads it over to himself, the silence in the audience is absolute. The small clock which Mr. Komisarjevsky has put upon the stage can be heard ticking—Roger's wife has run away with another man. That is the end of one of the best first acts seen in London for some time.

As for the rest of the play, Roger's actor brother (Mr. Jack Hawkins) is productive of much amusement, but there is a rather pointless drunken scene in the second act which doubtless played some significant part in the author's conception of the rhythm of the piece, but which does not justify itself in actual performance. In the third act the plot develops with some melodramatic suddenness. Roger's wife returns, and, for quite inadequate reasons, shoots herself, but the last words of the play suggest that she is going to recover. Whether Mackenzie regarded this as a happy ending is not clear.

"The Maitlands" is excellently acted. Roger is not one of Mr. Gielgud's most memorable parts, but he has his moments. Miss Sophie Stewart, who attracted much favorable attention as the heroine of Mr. James Bridie's "Marriage Is No Joke," does not go back from the promise of that performance in the character of the adoring friend of the family. Mr. Stephen Haggard, as the stupid pupil, explores with great finesse the almost intolerable sadness of not being clever.

Wyndham's Theater. "The Maitlands," by Ronald Mackenzie. Directed by Komisarjevsky. Produced July 4, 1934.

Redfern Color Print Society

By E. C. Sherburne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

COLOR prints made from linoleum, cut by members of the Redfern Color Print Society of England are being shown until Sept. 20 at the Brooklyn Art Museum. The occasion offers a group of artists new to visitors to the museum, and provides an instructive note of experiment that should have a special appeal to print makers.

One gathers from an inspection of the exhibition that the Redfern Society members have benefited much from exchange of ideas and methods. There is an uncommon evenness of achievement in the handling of multiple blocks and in the obtaining of secondary tones by means of overlaying one color with another. By common agreement, it would seem, the members keep the prints fairly small, as if avoiding any attempt to compete with water colors as decorations. There is no evidence in the show that the members are committed to any narrow definitions as to what constitutes a color print made from linoleum cuts. Only in the tendency of several of the exhibitors to arrange abstract human forms in whirling designs is there any indication of a community of theory.

Mr. Cyril E. Power is one of the happiest users of this centrifugal idiom. In "Tennis" he has utilized extensions of the sweeping arcs made by the players' limbs while in violent action. This movement has a natural setting against the impassive pattern of the net that intersects the players' gyrations. A spiral movement provides the theme of Miss Ethel Spowers' "Gust of Wind." A dozen newspapers have slipped from a newsboy's arm and are swirling around him, a single plane above the greenish pavement. In the background are areas of red and blue. Mr. W. Greengrass in "Hurdlers" makes persuasive use of movement and rhythmic relations without resort to distortion.

Pattern provides dominant emphasis in Miss Sybil Andrews' "Au théâtre," with its setting off of the silhouetted heads of an audience against the great curves of the balcony above. There is touch of humor in all she does, noticeable even in the landscape, "Windmills." Humor again, blended with a steadily decorative touch, is implied in "Farmyard Gate," by Miss Alice M. Coats. Variety and movement enliven Mr. George Nicholson's rural scene, "Pigs." Mr. Keith Roberts finds a whirling design ready made in his "Scenic Railway," and something more than a hint of caricature enlivens his inclusion of the riders on their way down the steep declivities.

Photograph by George E. Meyers

"Farmer's Ferry," by Edward Volkert. Lyme Art Association, Old Lyme, Conn. Exhibition Till Aug. 26.

They Paint for Mexicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

AMERICAN women are finding Mexico a fertile field for expression in the art of painting. The work of at least three feminine painters from the United States has attracted widespread attention in Mexico during recent months, and their work by many critics has been characterized as a fitting supplement of the Mexican "renaissance" which brought into the limelight the figures of Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco and others.

Two sisters, Marion Greenwood, 24 years old, and her elder sister, Grace, have portrayed in fresco the changing life of the Tarascan Indians of the state of Michoacan. These frescoes, which depict the daily occupations of the farmer and fisherfolk on the borders of the Michoacan lakes, occupations which are disappearing with the changes in the social customs brought about by the coming of highways, railways, machinery and tourists, were painted on the patio walls of the State University of Michoacan. All but one of the panels are from Marion Greenwood's hand.

* * *

Somewhat of a sensation was caused by an exhibition of paintings, lithographs and drawings of Caroline Durieux, another American woman, whose field of inspiration has been in the daily social life of the Mexican middle classes. Her interpretations, which take on the form of satire in most cases, have been much commented on by the art critics.

Marion Greenwood, a resident of New York, came to Mexico more than a year ago, attracted by reproductions of Rivera's and Orozco's works. She and her sister wanted to study fresco painting at first hand. In this they were aided by Paul O'Higgins, young American painter, who studied with Rivera for several years and who has been a part of the Mexican art movement since 1924. Her unusually keen appreciation of social factors as well as her sensitive reactions to new environment soon led her to find in the Mexican Indian the base of the country's social and economic pattern and the preserver of its idigenous cultural heritage.

* * *

Her first fresco was a panel facing the main stairway in a hotel at Taxco, Guerrero, which has become an art and tourist center in the last few years. Following this, she obtained the entire side of one patio of the Michoacan State University at Morelia for decoration, thanks to the sponsorship of the rector, Señor Gustavo Corona.

Marion Greenwood's Michoacan frescoes consist of seven large panels making up the entire side of one of the historic building's patios. They bear the single title, "Michoacan," and they aim to symbolize the significant native cultural sources of that part of Mexico. Shunning even a hint of "picturesqueness," the colors prevailing in Miss Greenwood's frescoes are made up mostly of rich subdued hues in accord with the quality of the earth-colors, as well as with the physical surroundings. Her composition is considered by Mexican critics as of a high and original type, although obviously influenced to a certain degree by the work of Rivera and Orozco. Also interesting is her sensitive grasping of the pronounced physiognomic traits of the Mexican Tarascan men, women, and children. The work reveals a deep sympathy with the burdens and struggles of the oppressed native race.

J. S.-H.

Portrait of Caroline Durieux, by Diego Rivera

Brodski's Soviet Paintings

By Dorothy Adlow

This is the second of a series of articles written by Miss Adlow while on a visit to Russia, studying for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the latest developments in art.*

II

Leningrad

IT IS doubtful whether one may find elsewhere in a large city a gallery more suitably located than the Leningrad Academy of Art. Its windows look out upon the silvery waters of the Neva, and across to a stately sky line marked with vertical and horizontal lines of classical façades, and punctuated by the tapering Admiralty, by the Falconet monument, and by the glittering cupola of St. Isaac's. The view is marked for tranquillity and composed elegance. It conceals the industrial panorama.

There is on view here during these weeks a display of pictures by the director of the academy, Mr. Isaac Brodski. It is a retrospective exhibition, including many works covering the painter's career up to date. There is a definite division in the character and the approach. The earlier canvases reveal the capable performance of a painter of the beginning of the century. The subjects are of imaginative turn, and they are contrived in mildly impressionistic mode. The artist had wandered from native surroundings, and sought the romance of Italy and Spain. He depicted the countryside and genre scenes. He still shows interest in paysage; some of his finest painting for quality and atmospheric visualization is to be noted in winter scenes.

He turns from nature to portraiture. The earlier portraits are tinged with a roseate tone, warm and pleasing. Mr. Brodski seems more at home with the human subject-matter. At first he blended a personal sentiment with representation. One sees the model through his eyes. The latter-day portraits, however, show an emphatic swing in the direction of detached, objective portrayal. Individuality, enhanced by every trend in contemporary art, disappears. The painter relinquishes the privilege of self-expression and willingly becomes a recorder of scenes.

The recent product by Brodski is prodigious. He has made enormous canvases, to be measured in yards, not inches; and they are compact with forms and figures of people all of whose traits may be deciphered clearly. The subjects are of historical moment, and the painter has included innumerable details which help to fix the character of the occasion. Because he has dwelt upon the collective principle and illustrated with accuracy vital occasions in the history of the Soviet Union, Brodski has been designated — "Painter of the Revolution" and has received the Order of Lenin.

Exploring the vast areas of his canvases, one may learn a good deal about the events of the Revolution. Hundreds of portraits may be recognized in the composition, "Second Communist International." In another, Lenin is shown addressing workers of a vast plant, industrial buildings appearing in the background. In every instance there is dual portraiture;—that of individuals, and that of the group. The realization of human beings massed together is strong, and the artist makes no effort to play up the importance of one person or another.

In painting these pictorial records, Mr. Brodski has abandoned certain felicities which qualify his other work. He holds that an artist must work in accord with events in his country, and he has obviously abandoned the realms of æsthetic painting to place his talents, as the Leningrad correspondent of the Moscow News says, at the service of the proletariat.

Today one must call Mr. Brodski a historical painter and must commend him for his aptitude in this particular service. It is not easy for an artist who has worked away from the group, in accordance with his own inner fancy, to adopt an utterly passive approach, dominated in his handiwork only by what he sees, by what is thought and felt at large and not alone within personal limits.

Mr. Brodski has painted one of the finest portraits of Lenin in existence. Lenin is seen seated in a room at Smolni. The floor is uncarpeted, the chairs are enshrouded in thick linen covers. The table is covered with papers. Lenin, knees crossed, is writing. This is more than photographic recording; nor is it a moment of action or tenseness. It is a moment of quiet and contemplation.

Other subjects pertaining to the time are those of Dneiprostroi. Complicated engineering equipment is represented. The exciting view of this project is a contrast with the paysages. When painters shift from the imaginative viewpoint to that of documentation or didacticism, they gain certain powers and lose others. So much energy is invested in the exigencies of subject that quality of craft and pictorial dynamics weaken. It is interesting to compare Mr. Brodski with Mr. Vladimir Lebedeff, who is occupied with design and problems of plastic.

Singer, Know Your Part!

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

SCENE by scene and page by page a musician studies Wagner, without ever hoping for a let-up from toil, so Mr. Paul Althouse, the tenor, gave an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor to understand. "Here you have it," said he, explaining matters one day at his studio; and he opened out a vocal score of "Tristan and Isolde" upon his piano-top. "Look at a passage from act three. I cannot tell you how much time, first and last, I have spent over these few measures. You know how affairs stand; a singer in opera must know his part down to the last note. The conductor condones no slips of memory and overlooks no inaccuracies of execution. What has been written must be performed, no changes allowed, no mistakes tolerated.

* * *

"I mean to say, we have to be ready in opera. That is the job; that, and nothing more or less. A Wagnerian conductor, when the time comes, asks but this one thing of us—that we sing our part precisely as it reads. If he himself is a master, he sees, in his turn, that the orchestral players go precisely according to the marks in the score; and when he does attend carefully to the shading, when he conscientiously observes the composer's indications as to loud and soft, no undesirable covering of the voices by the instruments, you may be sure, will take place.

"Look again, now, at these particular notes in the last act of 'Tristan.' Observe how the time constantly changes. I have practiced them, I cannot tell you how much. For a problem of another sort, let me remind you of how things go in an earlier part of the work; back in act two. No doubt you consider the tenor part of the duet, 'O sinkt hernieder,' quite a vocal task; and of course it is. But have you ever taken thought of the episode that precedes the duet, and have you been aware of what an exhausting scene for the tenor it must be?"

* * *

Setting aside the book of "Tristan and Isolde," Mr. Althouse picked up his working copy of "Walküre" and turned over the leaves of act one. He called his visitor's attention to spots here and there that are bothersome to negotiate and that are accordingly sometimes improperly executed by the performer. Stopping at the Spring Song of Siegmund, he explained certain peculiarities of rhythm there—notes in nine-eighth time for the voice, against notes in three-quarter time for the orchestra. "The nine-eighth bars," he remarked, "must be counted at their true value; they must not be treated as sets of triplets."

To illustrate his observation, he sang the beginning of Siegmund's air first one way and then the other; the correct and the incorrect. Not much difference, truly; yet enough to affect the mood of the song, to change it from joyous exaltation to something like mere careless gayety.

In answer to questions concerning his career, Mr. Althouse said that he did all his preparatory studying in the United States. When he made his début at the Metropolitan Opera in "Boris Godounoff," as Dmitri, on March 19, 1913, he had never been away from America. After that, however, he went to Europe; and in time he won attention there as a vocalist. Just an American singer to begin with, he became after a while, though by no means a short while, a man of opera enjoying international rank. Rather recently, then, he has come up to the front line. It was at Stuttgart, five years ago, that an opera manager heard him in recital and engaged him. That sufficed. One thing leading to another, he appeared as interpreter of opera rôles in Berlin, Stockholm and what other cities matters not here. He returned to the New York scene last autumn as soloist in concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra—a singer by the remembered name of Althouse, but a voice never heard before.

He made what he likes to call his re-début at the Metropolitan on Feb. 3 of this year in "Walküre" (and with what success!). He was the first American ever to take the tenor part in "Tristan and Isolde" at the Metropolitan, by way of putting a finish on the season's record.

To a query of the interviewer:

"What have you done to change your voice since back in the days of your Dmitri in 'Boris'?"

"I have not changed by voice," replied he; "I have only changed my mind."

Paul Althouse, Tenor

Diaghileff Began It

"Tonight the Ballet," by Adrian Stokes. London: Faber & Faber. 3s. 6d.

MR. ADRIAN STOKES is a perfervid admirer of the ballet—there are many such to be found in the audiences which crowd to see the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo at Covent Garden. Even the vocal, many-handed gods of the Covent Garden gallery together do not muster more enthusiasm than that which he compresses between the covers of his little book, "Tonight the Ballet." His admirations are so disarmingly wholehearted and right, he sees and feels so much that fails to penetrate the armor of critical philistinism, that the sympathetic reader will all the more regret the instances where right opinions are backed by wrong or insufficient reasons.

He opens his first chapter, for example, by asking us to "think, think of those thousands of expressions that cross people's faces, the thousands of different tones of the voice which mean so much and to describe which there are but a hundred phrases or so." Three paragraphs later he says that, "Ballet is living visual music, music articulate and definite as speech." What, apparently, he does not recognize, either here or elsewhere in his book, is the fact pointed out by Pater, that in music the fundamentals of all the arts exist in their freest and purest form. Hence the importance of music as an amalgamator of the seemingly irreconcilable elements which constitute ballet.

* * *

Everything that Mr. Stokes says about music betrays an approach which, perhaps, had better be called purely literary. The score of Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" is truly described as a masterpiece of the first magnitude. But the very next sentence reads: "We are reminded of the direct snuffles and yells of animals." Did you ever!

Massine's unhappy experiment last year with the Brahms fourth symphony is alleged to be unobjectable from the point of view of the Brahms lover, and the surprising defense is made that the choreographer "has used the music better than we have used it in our own lives." The Brahms lover will be tempted to retort that the author would be wiser if he stuck to the standards of "the bolder kind of barrel-organ" which for him transforms the life and traffic of London streets into "a ballet of a sort."

* * *

In a purely literary impression of "Pétrouchka" in the present volume he refers to "that nameless, overancient epic of which all barrel-organs speak." Barrel-organ noises may be thrilling, but they are scarcely music. It is only fair to say that when, apparently without any practical, technical knowledge, writers attempt to use music as literary material, things even queerer than some of Mr. Stokes's references to that art are bound to happen. Musical critics often equally distinguish themselves when they appraise the merits or demerits of opera and ballet décor.

Whatever his musical limitations, Mr. Stokes admirably discusses the dance. He tells us that he writes for his own generation, whose first introduction to the ballet was through the later Diaghileff or through Massine. He asserts that much criticized ballets like Cocteau-Picasso-Satie's "Parade" stimulated this generation's appetite for classical ballet: "We would never have known how consummate was this art had not Diaghileff provided us with a feast of music, painting and wit as well as of dancing pure and simple." The critics who are so belatedly creeping up to "Pétrouchka" seem to get crosser and crosser with the ballets of Diaghileff's last period. Yet apparently Mr. Stokes and his contemporaries had no difficulty in understanding and admiring them.

There need be no fear about the survival of the pure classical tradition in western Europe. Mr. Stokes's fervid little book is only another sign of that which he himself designates the high renaissance of ballet. In London, ballet has a huge and adoring public. They ought to read Mr. Stokes, in spite of certain æsthetic deficiencies and a style that inclines to the precious.

W. H. H. S.

Reconsidered Manners

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—It is pleasant to assume that "Here Comes the Navy," a Warner Brothers film, is a reflection of a revised viewpoint. Mr. James Cagney at no time in the picture socks either of the girls with whom he is shown as associating, first as a steel worker in a shipyard and then as a sailor aboard the U. S. S. Arizona. Somebody in authority has long cherished the notion that the spectacle of Mr. Cagney punching, kicking or otherwise physically maltreating a woman was the pinnacle of humor. By some means the Brothers have apparently become aware of the fact that the majority of cinema patrons do not think such exhibitions overpoweringly amusing. It has been obvious right along that only a noisy minority laughed when Mr. Cagney bashed the ladies. Incidental to the action of the film are detailed descriptive pictures of the routine aboard a warship at sea. Mr. Cagney has his usual swaggering and insolent part, and comes through the film unchanged, while winning, as the sailor who has a feud against a superior officer, high honors for bravery in putting out a fire on the gun deck and for rescuing the officer as he sweeps through space at the end of a rope that dangles from the dirigible Macon.

E. C. S.

'Richard III'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — High standards of amateur acting were exhibited by the members of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, presenting Shakespeare's "Richard III" in the green embowered open-air theater of Regent's Park. The title-part of the play provides superb opportunity for an actor capable of taking occasion by the hand; and in Mr. Peter Glenville, the O. U. D. S. had a competent performer. Coming, I believe, of a stage family, Mr. Glenville possesses a strong flair for the dramatic—especially for the melodramatic. He is resonantly voiced, too, and he can pose and attitudinize well, even if he does it a little self-consciously. The self-satirizing speech, in which Gloucester descants upon his own deformity, was admirably done; and, later on, scarlet-robed and enthroned as King, Mr. Glenville made, in the limelight, a strikingly Irvingesque figure.

The serene melancholy of Miss Kathleen Nesbitt, as Elizabeth, contrasted well with the stridency of Miss Nancy Price, whose denunciations, as Queen Margaret, were impressive. The production, as a whole, moved best in processional moments, or when there was movement on the stage. The lighting in this theater is now efficient. But the sound amplification, while being steadily improved, is still far from perfect; and one is too often disconcerted by a double fire, of natural voice from the stage in front, and of mechanical echo from the amplifiers behind.

P. A.

Music in Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—Singers have been engaged for an opera season to open here in September under the directorship of Sir Benjamin Fuller. They include Mme. Florence Austral, soprano; Mr. Walter Widdop, tenor; and Mr. Norman Allin, bass.

Sir Hamilton Harty, appearing as conductor of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's orchestra, presented four programs at the Melbourne Town Hall. Among the works he interpreted were the Brahms symphony No. 1 in C minor, the Delius tone poems, "Walk to the Paradise Gardens" and "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," the Weinberger polka and fugue from "Schwanda," the Beethoven symphony No. 5 in C Minor, and the piece of his own composing entitled, "With the Wild Geese."

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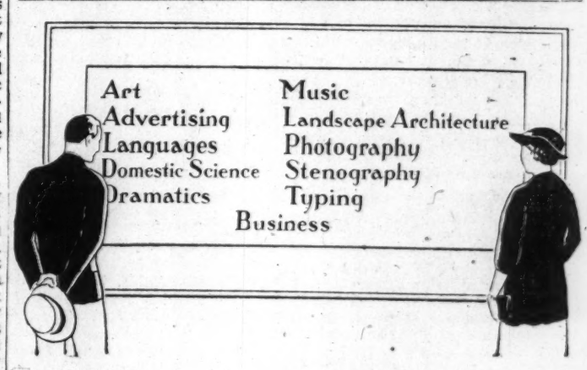

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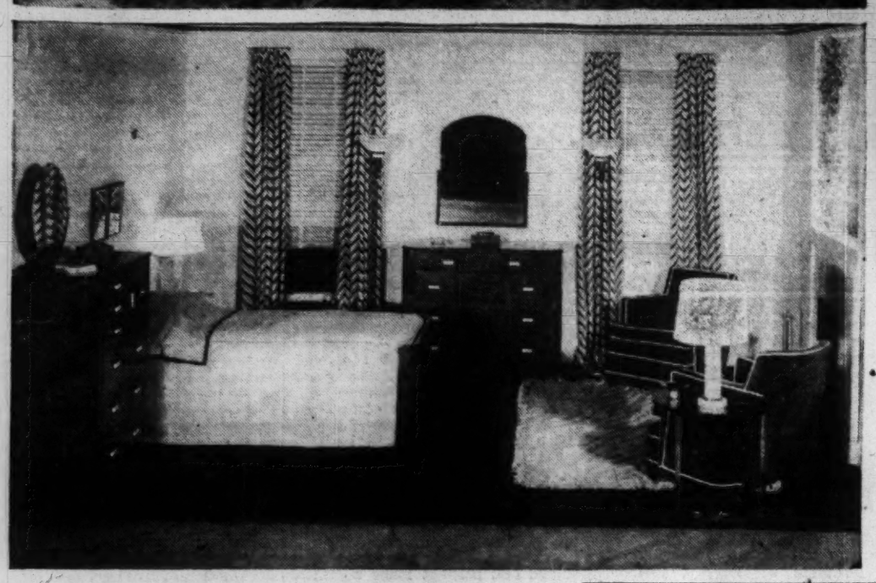
Interior Decoration and Antiques



Courtesy the Simmons Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The progress in public favor which has been made by furniture of contemporary design is indicated by these groups for bedrooms made by the Simmons Company in all-steel construction and recently placed on the market. Their conservative and yet wholly modern character, together with their numerous finishes, make them an important contribution to the field of available American home furnishings. Color plays an important part in the effectiveness.

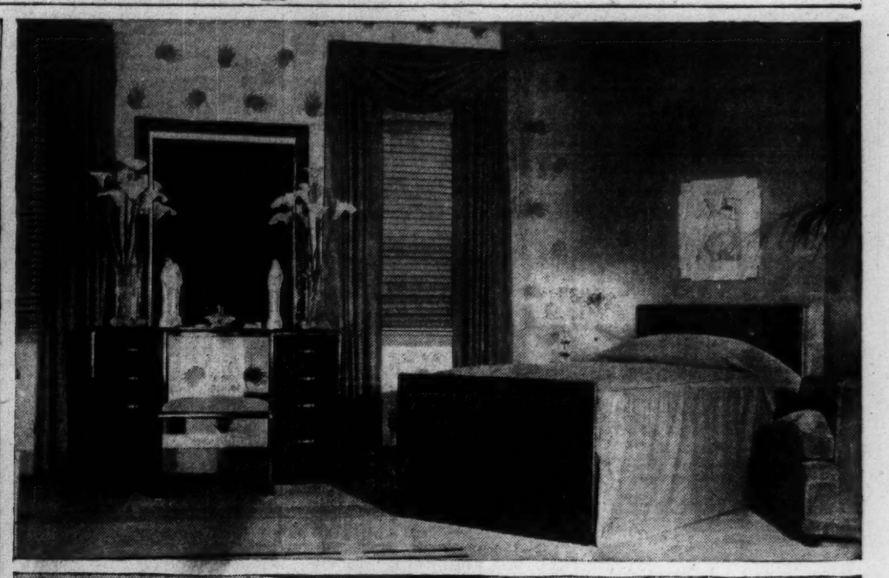
At the left, above—The furniture has mahogany and elm burl finish; the rug is moss green; the spreads lighter green; the walls gray-green.

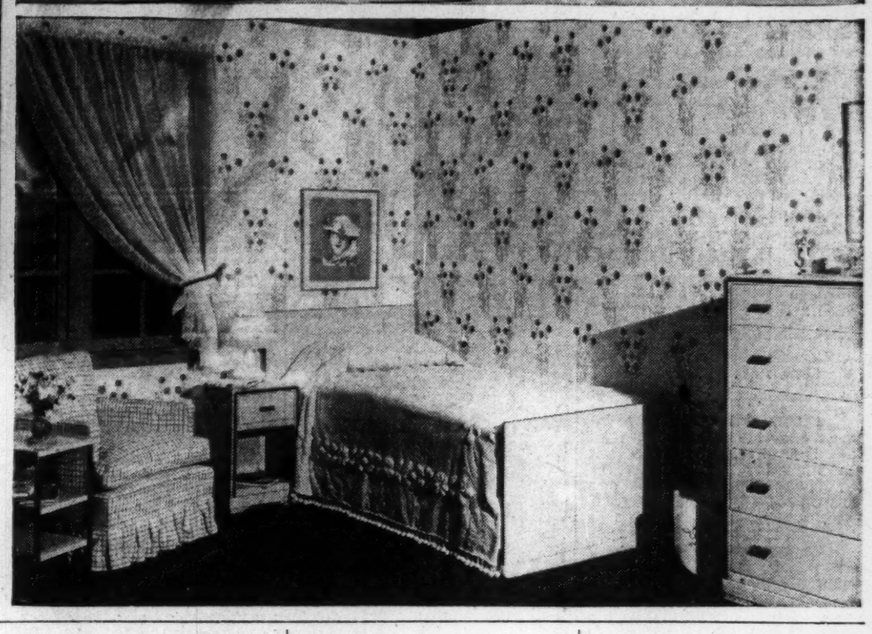
Left, below—Elm burl is the furniture finish, and the decorations are in warm tones of brown, yellow and beige.

Right, above—The black furniture with chromium trimmings is set off against a background of coral motifs coral draperies and a rug of silver gray.

Right, below—Here oyster-white with cherry-red lines are the furniture colors, while the rug is deep blue and the wall paper is in two tones of gray.

At the center, above—A dressing table and stool reveal more clearly the details of design and finish.





Colored Metal Bedroom Suites

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

ONE of the exhibits in the PEDAC showing at the Rockefeller Center is by the Simmons Company, long widely known as makers of and purveyors of beds, mattresses and springs. How long this house has included complete bedroom furniture in their line, I do not know. Certainly it is included now, and the designs and finishes in which it is offered seem to me to be of considerable significance. They constitute a prominent concern's conception of taste among Americans of moderate means, or the well-to-do.

Here is a definite departure from the traditional in both forms and in materials. Their several models of the various things needed for the bedroom are made of steel, and in shapes that are unquestionably modern without being startling. It would seem to be easy for anyone to like these things, unless they were looked at with a strong or fixed fondness for certain so-called period styles.

It may be well to notice rather carefully the settings that are pictured here, particularly if we are inclined to look a bit askance at The Modern in home furnishings.

Perhaps it should be remarked at this point that I am not aiming to help the Simmons Company sell its products. For aught I know things similar to those pictured are made by other companies, in wood and maybe in metal. It happens that this house has produced things that interest us and serve to illustrate some points that we may like to think about; also, good photographs were available.

Modern Needs and Old Types

There are certain demands of necessity, convenience and comfort that must be met if pieces of furniture are what they ought to be from a commonsense standpoint. That may seem so obvious that it needn't be said, so it may be called a reminder, only. Present-day ideas of necessity, convenience and comfort are radically different from those our ancestors had 50, 100, 150 years ago. Naturally, furniture that satisfied them, in those and other decades, should not be expected to content us fully. And it doesn't. We have to take all sorts of liberties with Victorian as well as with eighteenth century designs to adapt them to suit present-day, smaller-sized rooms, changed habits and expanded interests.

Pushing free of the old-fashioned and facing his problem with a clean sheet of paper, the modern designer starts out in what seems to be the most natural possible way—to make what is wanted out of the most desirable materials that are available. That is what the cabinetmakers did before the American Revolution; is what the manufacturers did in the '60's, '70's and '90's, as well as 20 years ago. Now there are other wants, other habits, other ideas of what is comfort and convenience; other materials to build with and other ways of building. It would be a wonder if furniture did not change in shape, with all these departures from the former ways.

Simple In Lines; Rich In Color

So to me there is a wholesome and welcome fitness about these very simple beds, chests of drawers and dressing tables, and about the chairs which appear so comfortable. It seems sensible to have nearly all the surfaces smooth; to have no attached ornament, since it is so easy to have loose ornaments that can be changed at will. These things of mostly straight lines all have about them an air of modesty, dignity and sufficiency that is pleasantly inviting and gains our respect. Their makers give them the name of Modern American, which seems as conservative in designation as the types are in design. I am told that the sales have been surprisingly good.

Perhaps it might be well to look at these things rather carefully, trying to discover why they seemed interesting to me and why their buyers like them. Without doubt the first reason is, that the desired conveniences are provided, and as conveniences are rated today. Beds are the width that is now wanted by most people, and the height. The head and foot of each is as high as needed to support the bedding, and no more. The chest of drawers and the dresser, and the "vanity" (deplorable name for a respectable piece of furniture) are capacious, with no space lost by setting them on legs. And the bed ends go to the floor to match. The seat in the center group is oval; unusual, but why not oval? The corners would not be used if they were there. It looks heavy but may not be. Anyway, it would be seldom moved by the user.

In the same picture, the mirror is as long as anyone needs for seeing the whole-length figure. The drawers in each piece are suitably graded in dimensions for the uses of their positions. So all the specifications of utility seem to have been filled—for normal, modern ways of living.

Looking For Beauty

To examine fairly the different groups here for their æsthetic values, is less easy than when facing the things themselves, for the colors which are of such great importance do not appear at all. The three at the left and center are finished in a perfect copy of walnut and mahogany, in tones that are familiar, both woods being simulated in the upper left. There, too, corners of the flat bed-ends are slightly rounded, and the hint of a base is black, a feature common to the whole suite. The carpet is moss green, and the figured bed-spread a tone or two lighter, while the walls are greenish gray.

Stating these colors is an aside that may help to vision the whole setting. It brings up the degree to which figures and patterns are being omitted from present-day home-furnishing schemes. So here they have been seen only in the copies, photographically accurate, of rich graining of beautiful woods. The two arrangements at the right have not this treatment, but are in single colors outlined with another. Above, this is black with chromium trimming; below, oyster-white is given narrow borders and drawer-pulls of cherry red. Six other combinations are offered in each case.

New Standards of Beauty

Particularly when all the colors can actually be seen, these bedroom arrangements appear as phases of a new and lively beauty for the home. There is something refreshing about the simplicity and adequacy of the different objects, each one formed frankly and naturally for its purpose and that purpose fully met.

It is pleasant to miss the many of the calls for attention that come from the ornamental details of traditional types, fond as we have been of them. With all the regard that comes from ancestral associations, we have to admit that there is much about eighteenth-century design that is unnecessary, fussy and without reason, as reason is measured today. So we like these modern bedroom suites because, for one thing, they have no useless feet on chests of drawers and other things; no legs or posts on the bedsteads; no moldings on anything; almost no curves anywhere.

Instead of the multitude of decorative details that distract attention as parts of pieces of old-time furniture, here there are very few, leaving us free and quiet to enjoy as we choose the whole effect, or each unit that makes it up. So, too, the floors and walls are for the most part masses of unbroken color, strong or soft as serves best to make the total result gratifying. By such a manner of furnishing, a home may become more than ever, it seems to me, a gracious and tranquil retreat after the day's activities elsewhere.

To Each New House a Hansel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR some years now an architect of Boston has collected butter molds—yes, the very kind your grandmothers used for stamping their freshly-made pats of butter. In some fitting place in each of his houses, this architect, Mr. Alexander F. Law, puts one of these molds, always working it so skilfully into the design of the woodwork as to make it seem a part of the decoration. But there is a deeper purpose, for to the architect the carved bit of wood is a hansel gift. In Scotland where his boyhood was spent hansel is a familiar word, meaning a mark of good wishes for a newly started enterprise.

The owner of the house knows the significance of the whimsical ornament, which Mr. Law likes best to place somewhere near the hearth, perhaps over a fireside cupboard, above the fireplace itself or over a doorway. He thinks especially appropriate for a lintel decoration is the pineapple design, for long has the pineapple been the symbol of hospitality. And does not the door of a friendly home always swing easily inward day or night?

Of Many Woods and Shapes

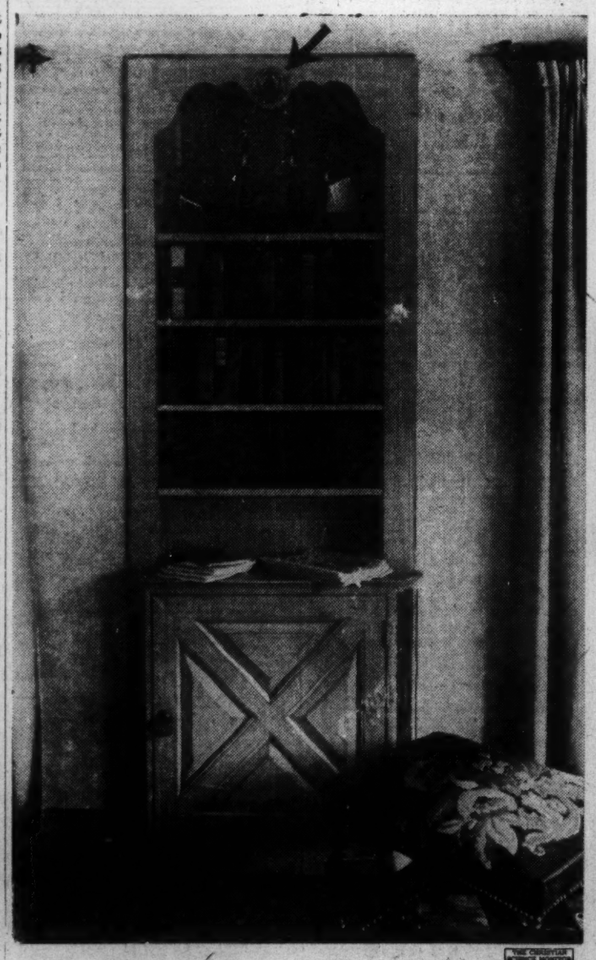
The fact that the molds are handwrought from such native woods as are to be found on the farm—walnut, oak, maple, cherry, apple and others—makes these hansel gifts doubly fascinating. They vary widely in size and shape—round, square, oblong or hexagonal. Some of the stamps had handles, long or short; some were fashioned like boxes, just the size of a pound or half-pound, with the design carved inside the cover; others had just a knob. One clever specimen is made like a large spool, with an acorn carved on one end and a star on the other.

The designs displayed versatility, the cow fittingly being the favorite subject. One is a real Noah's Ark bovine, square and sedate, with a leg at each lower corner. A more placid specimen is evidently ruminating in lush meadow grass. Graceful sprays of wheat ornament still further this mold. On another, a corpulent sheep stares vacantly at a wooden sky. This mold has a rather more interesting border design than some of the others. The barnyard seemed to be a fruitful source of ideas, for another pattern shows a guinea fowl, a rather pompous specimen, about to devour a wooden flower.

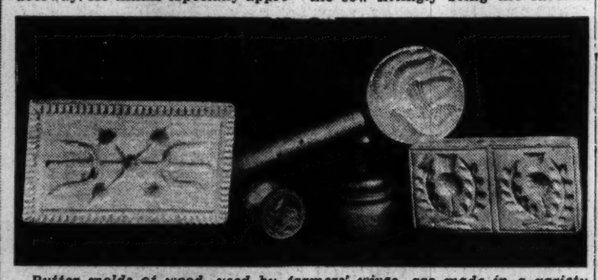
The Pineapple, for Hospitality

The garden and field, too, furnished models for designs. A cluster of strawberries drooping with luscious ripeness, a sheef of wheat, exquisitely carved and apparently full to bursting with unthreshed grain. The pineapple seems to have been a favorite; also the thistle, which abounded in the stony mountain pastures of New England; and the full-blown rose, the old-fashioned, thousand-petaled variety. Then there were the mere creations of fancy, neither bird, beast nor flower.

But to go back to the hansel gifts. After being fitted in place, these are often colored in the natural colors. The pineapple, for instance, in rich Indian yellow with green leaves; a cluster of plump strawberries in red with their foliage. However, when the room calls for more quiet treatment, they are stained or painted to match the woodwork.



It is the fancy of one Boston architect to place in each house he builds a symbol of his good wishes for the happiness of the new home. Himself a collector of old-time carved butter molds, he uses one of these as an ornamental detail as well as a hansel gift, as his Scotch family called them in his boyhood. Above, the arrow points to one of these molds, carved with the pineapple, emblem of hospitality.



Butter molds of wood, used by farmers' wives, are made in a variety of types and bear still more numerous carved designs. Here the acorn and the thistle are easily recognized, but the one at the left is less readily identified.

Rose, daisy, strawberries, a sheaf of wheat, cow and pineapple are the objects which the carvers of these half-dozen butter molds shaped

Glass Collectors At Plymouth

THE five-day annual convention of the National Early American Glass Club will be held in Plymouth, Mass., beginning Aug. 1, with the opening at 10 o'clock of an exhibition at Plymouth Memorial Building that will continue through the entire period. In this building all sessions will be held unless otherwise stated.

The program for the five days is announced as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 1, 3 p. m., opening session, with address by the president, Mr. Frank W. Chipman, followed by Mr. Charles B. Gardner of New London, Conn., collector of glass bottles, who will talk on "The Lure of the Empty Bottle."

Thursday, 10 a. m., pilgrimage of members and friends to Hyannis; 3 p. m., Mr. George W. McKearin talks on "Some Types of Early American Glass"; 7 p. m., banquet at Hotel Pilgrim for members and guests, informal as to dress and speeches.

Friday, 11 a. m., round-table discussion, led by Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, author of "Cambridge Glass." All are invited to bring specimens of glass about which they wish to ask questions; 3 p. m., Mr. Harry Hall White of Detroit will give an illustrated lecture, "Manuia, an Important Early American Glass House."

The exhibition will continue through Saturday and Sunday, no meetings being announced for those days.

Not connected with the club, but intimately allied in interest, is the exhibition and sale that several dealers will conduct at the Plymouth House Shops, 21 Market Street, for the eight days beginning July 28.

Craftsman's Fair

SINCE the ultimate sources of all arts are to be found in the primitive arts and crafts of those who produce with æsthetic sense the simplest of objects, there is special interest in the Craftsman's Fair which is to be held at the Crawford House, Crawford Notch, New Hampshire, during the week of July 30-August 4.

As the guests of Col. William A. Barron, member of the council of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, the large and disused barn once an important adjunct of his hotel has been turned over to the League for this occasion. Here the choicest works of the home industries of some forty towns and cities of the State will be shown and for sale, almost the entire proceeds going to the sometimes needy workers scattered through many counties.

During the week several of the crafts will be active, for all to see how the skilled men and women of earlier generations made their pottery, their baskets, wove their cloth, embroidered, carved wood and forged iron, always with the urge to fine results and some degree of beauty. These are some of the activities being revived and fostered in hundreds of homes by the league. The products of all of them will be shown liberally for a week in these delightful surroundings in the heart of the White Mountains.

Rare Coins On English Farms

London

THE many persons on both sides of the Atlantic who collect old Roman coins, with their magnificent series of portraits, are likely to be interested to hear about Albert Burton's recent discovery.

A Lincolnshire plowman of 20, Albert, who can neither read nor write, while plowing at Swaby the other day, turned up no fewer than 178 Roman silver coins of considerable antiquarian value and appeal to collectors. In accordance with an ancient British custom, a coroner held a "treasure trove" inquest on the coins and announced that Albert would receive 80 per cent of the value of the coins which have been dispatched to the British Museum.

The case of Albert Burton recalls that it was a plowman who, in the year 1693, was responsible for the discovery of one of the most priceless pieces of Saxon work in this country—the King Alfred Jewel. This man of the days of William and Mary found the richly-wrought gold locket, or brooch, bearing the Saxon words which mean "Alfred Had Me Wrought," in the Isle of Athelney, Somersetshire, whither Alfred the Great retreated in A. D. 878.

A "Bronze Age" burial urn, by the way, dating back to about 600 B. C., has been dug up at Moor Place Farm, Yately, Hampshire.

The ring of Ethelwulf, King Alfred's father, was found imbedded in the rim of the wagon of a farmer who thought so little of his find that he hung it for a time on the collar of his dog. The precious ring is now in the British Museum.

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Progress in Education

To Young Men and Women

Out across the world last June went the words of countless Commencement addresses. Many of these addresses this year were strong, practical fare for a generation of graduates grown well aware of the need for such mental food. Among these talks is one which in reprinted form has just reached your editor's desk. It was delivered in the new college chapel of The Principia College at Elsah, Ill., by the president of the college, Mrs. Mary Kimball Morgan. We have chosen from this address a few paragraphs which we feel will be of special value to the general reader.

By Mary Kimball Morgan

THOUGHT is the most powerful thing in the world. It is the cause of all that is. All the good and all the evil in the world result from right or wrong thinking. . . . Everything that is permanently good is evolved through consistent, correct thinking. True prosperity, real lasting success, genuine happiness and permanent health may be attained only through demonstration of the one infinite, unchanging Principle—through learning to think with God.

Even the most cherished things in human experience—the things men count dearest—cannot be depended upon. They are illusive and vanish into nothingness before our very eyes, in spite of intellectual wisdom, business acumen or even human affection.

Wealth "takes to itself wings and flies away" leaving us aghast at its complete dissolution. We have seen evidence of this all around us many times during the past few years. Monied men, engaged in what has been considered sound business, safe as the Rock of Gibraltar, find their fortunes depleted overnight. Positions considered absolutely secure become as the house built on sand, leaving the individual without foundation. . . . There is not one thing that men count desirable and good which may not fail at any moment unless one's hopes and aspirations are built upon divine Principle. Principle never changes—Divine Love never fails. . . .

* * *

You may not now know just where your life work will lie, nor what it is to be, but you can know that which is of greater importance to you, and you can determine now, with God's help, just how it is to be done. Knowing that you may have the guidance of divine Principle, you need be concerned about nothing, except to make sure that you are thinking with God and can therefore be confident of His guidance. If you are learning to let infinite wisdom settle all questions for you, your success in life is assured now. . . .

What is your purpose for yourself? Is it one with the divine purpose? If so, you may go forward with the greatest expectations and with absolute certainty of achievement.

The world needs purposeful men and women—men and women who are fitted to be leaders in every avenue of righteous activity. Where can such individuals be found if not in the ranks of those who are learning the value of absolute dependence upon divine intelligence . . . ?

The man who is most successful in life is the man who is most alert in listening to his Father's guiding voice. The man who succeeds in subordinating his own will to the will of divine wisdom, will not have to retrace his steps in sorrow, nor can he possibly fail of true success.

* * *

Inasmuch as you have discerned the way, it is your responsibility to walk in it. That may not always seem the easiest course to take. You will not always find . . . that your well-being is the chief concern of those with whom you are associated. In your first business venture you may discover that you are the least important factor in the consideration of others. But remember for whom you are working and whose approval you seek—"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed" (II Tim. 2:15). . . .

* * *

Is it not true, as Emerson said, that "defeat is always from within"? Do not defeat your own hopes through ceasing to think with God. . . .

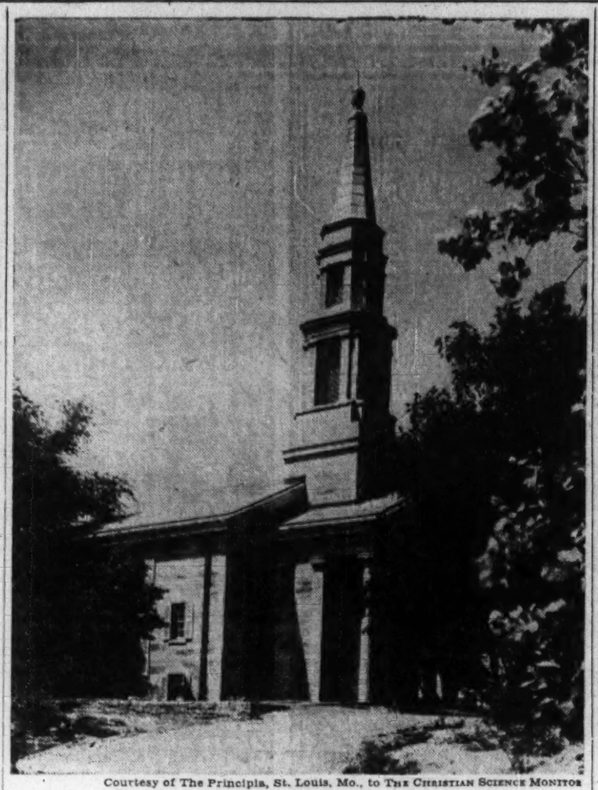
A life of selfless service is the only road to genuine happiness. Men and women who forget self in a desire to serve God and mankind, learn the meaning of the "joy of an endless life."

If I had the power to bring into your lives the richest possible blessing, I would do it through helping you to lose sight of self-interest and self-centeredness, and to find your joy in love for God and man. Let us cease living in a narrow circle of "me and mine." Remember that God is our Father-Mother. His children are our brothers and sisters. Their interests are our interests. It makes of the whole world one great family. When mankind awakes to realize this, there will be no more strife—no more war; and peace will be established. How soon this may be consummated depends upon you and me and upon our earnestness in bringing about God's purpose for all His children. . . .

Dear young friends, will you not consecrate yourselves whole-heartedly to the establishment of true peace on earth?

War between nations will be abolished when individuals abolish war in their own hearts, when self-interest gives place to brotherly love and when good becomes enthroned in consciousness as the only God. Then we shall be found loving our neighbor as ourselves. We shall have found our true manhood and womanhood. One of our American poets (J. G. Holland) writes:

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And stem his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.



Courtesy of The Principia, St. Louis, Mo., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Chapel of the College of The Principia

This Beautiful Spire Crowns a High Bluff on the Mississippi

Work on the new college buildings of The Principia is now resumed. The Chapel is completed, one dormitory for men and one for women are almost finished, and a second dormitory for men is again going forward. Plans include quarters for class rooms, laboratories, library, museum, kitchens and dining rooms which must be provided and equipped before the college can move to its new location, January, 1935. This last June marked the granting of The Principia's first academic degrees, to a class of 33 young men and women graduating from the four-year college. The new campus is at Elsah, Ill.

When the Law Excuses Force

You and the Law Series—22

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS A starving man justified in stealing? Not in the eyes of the law. Surrounding circumstances may mitigate the punishment, but it does not lessen the guilt.

There are, however, some situations in which a person may commit a tort or a crime in order to help himself, and the law excuses him. He may protect his property, for example, using as much force as is reasonably necessary to prevent it from being taken from him.

The courts have said that it is not the value of the property, but the amount of force used by the wrongdoer which furnishes the criterion of the force the owner may use in its defense. When property is taken from his possession, he may retake it by immediate pursuit. If he does not succeed then, it is not lawful for him to use force afterward in order to get it back. He must then appeal to the law.

An owner who has left his property on another person's premises, cannot enter and take it without that person's consent. But if it got there through the other's fault, then, it seems, no consent is needed.

Likewise, if a fire on another person's premises threatens his own property, he may enter and extinguish it. He may abate other nuisances, such as removing obstructions on the highway so that he may pass, or lopping off the branches of a neighbor's tree which grow over his fence.

Trespassers on his premises may be ejected; but if they have not used force to enter, then he must request them to leave before he can use force to eject them.

Finally, he may use force in self-defense, always, of course, making such force proportionate to the nature and severity of the attack. Here he does not have to give any warning, but may immediately repel force with force. Threats accompanied by a show of force may justify the use of force; but insulting language never furnishes a justification.

In allowing self-help, the court considers the immediate need of the individual of more importance than the breach of the peace, or the invasion of another's rights which may result.

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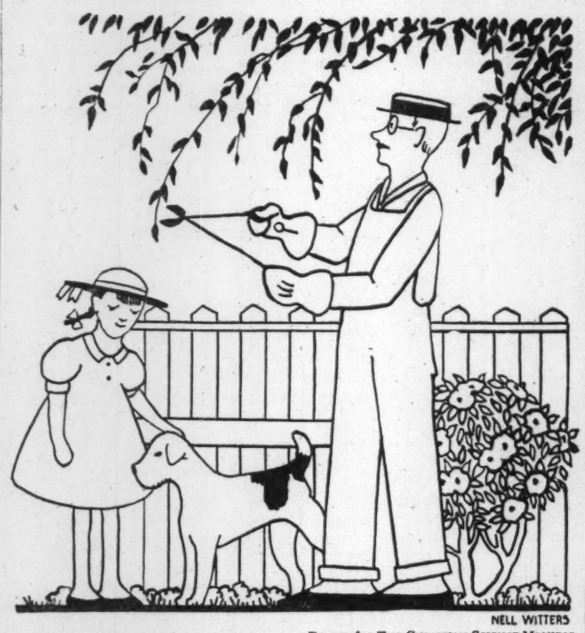


NELL WITTERS
DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He May Prune that Part of His Neighbor's Tree Which Hangs Over Into His Own Property.

Smiles in the Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, Mother, you put so many smiles in the day," said Joan to her mother as she ran to get ready for a walk.

The day had been a busy one for Joan's mother but uppermost in her mind always was the thought that each day was a precious legacy. She knew that what she gave the children day by day of companionship and guidance in fine living was a heritage that no power could ever wrest from them.

Steadying Influences

In this home there were the same yearnings for a safe future for the children; there were the same business difficulties and the same disappointments that have come to other homes, but there was something fine in the courage and faith of both father and mother that did not let "the times," troublesome as they were, affect in any way the general tone of daily living.

Both parents figured that the same glorious sunsets were theirs to delight in; the same little home surprises could be carried out to please each other; their walks in the nearby woods did not have to be discontinued because the world seemed just now out of tune; they could make just as many happy, friendly contacts with book friends through the local library as they ever could; and their real friends were treated as real assets with whom courage and hope could be joyfully shared.

Gave No Place to Fear

They gave fear no place in their hearts, for they filled their days with simple pleasures and occupations that gave them happiness and peace. And the beauty of the whole plan was that the courage of such living spreads rapidly to all who come in touch with such a family. Children coming into this home sensed readily the different atmosphere and responded to it at once.

The challenge stands out remarkably clear today to test parents in their faith, in their love, in their hope and in their purpose to give their children the best life offers—and that "best" means, not "things" but right thinking.

Writing to Your Child at Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN love to get letters, and should have the joy of it. Letters can open up a rich experience of thought exchange, friend with friend, parent with child. They can provide the urge to self-expression in a fine "sharing" kind of way. They can be a means of improving the child's use of language. This time of year many of our children are away at camp.

If you have ever seen a group of girls or boys at camp or boarding school, crowded around the one who "gives out the mail," you stay-at-homes will make the effort to write interestingly, encouragingly, and often, to the boy or girl who is away. It is a real opportunity.

For this reason you may want to think over some of the qualities you wish your letters to reflect to your child. The child who receives letters from you which are written neatly and carefully with attention to letter form, will build this sort of order and neatness into his concept of letter writing—and other things. Friendliness, a generous companionship, reflected in letters, with a delightful informality and naturalness, is always captivating to the child, and encourages in him a response in kind. An atmosphere of sharing is of untold benefit—sharing good thoughts, happifying, inspiring thoughts, gay thoughts, sheer fun, jokes that can be in turn shared with campmates or schoolmates.

One camp sends out with its instructions to parents the following:

It is hoped that parents will write often, and it is suggested that they write the children letters that will make them contented at camp. Please do not write this kind of letter: "Mother misses you so."—"We are going to —— next Monday and wish you were able to be with us."—"Your dog does not seem happy lately."—"The children in the neighborhood seem to be lonely without you."

Showing signs of a genuine interest in the experiences your child is having and the friends he is making, will encourage him to share, in turn with you. And he will love to. If you find that he seems inarticulate, ask him a few questions. "What boys do you see most?" "Have you made good friends of any of the girls? Which ones?" "How are you getting along in swimming?" "Have you noticed the beauty of the cloud shadows on the mountains?" There are countless ways, but they must not seem "teachy." And the letters that come in return will be a richer experience both for the child and you.

M. J. T.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Meeting the Problem of Swearing
California

Dear Parent Column Friends:

The swearing problem seems to be a persistent one in troubling mothers of small sons. I am offering my solution of it in return for the many helpful ideas I have received from the Parent Column.

Swear words, I have learned in my living with children, are most apt to be picked up and repeated at two definite ages; either by the very young, of less than six years, or by the adolescent. And at both ages it is done for an identical reason; the desire to appear grown up and masculine.

Starting with the idea that my youngster simply wished to impress others with his "grown-upness" I carefully analyzed the meaning of his swear words for him and showed them to be ridiculously infantile instead of dignified and manly. I do not mean that I "poked fun" at my wee lad. That would have done more harm than good and would have stamped me as a being far down on the social scale, one who did not appreciate true masculinity.

Instead, the real meaning of every word and phrase used was looked up in the dictionary and together we laughed at the queer twisted meanings he had implied in his speech. For instance, the phrase, "darned old fool" gave us many a chuckle after we'd found what it really meant. "Darn," Webster told us, meant to "fill in with yarn or thread." "Old" could mean "decayed by time." And the meaning we thought the funniest for "fool" was "a pudding made from gooseberries and cream." One with any sense of humor at all is not likely to call a playmate a "decayed, yarn-filled, gooseberry pudding" very often.

Bible stories were a great help in releasing the desire to take the name of the Lord, our God, in vain, as was evidenced in analyzing the phrase, "Jesus Christ," and talking over the beautiful story of the Great Teacher's healing life and work.

(Mrs.) L. G. M.

* * *

Cultivating the Love of Home
California

Dear Friends:

The Parent column of The Christian Science Monitor is certainly a great addition, and while my daughter is now grown up and married, she has two little ones who also need right guidance.

It seems to me the love of home is a great thought to be instilled in the child thought while young, and as they grow to womanhood and manhood, they will always cling to that memory of a happy home. I can remember when my daughter was young that we always looked forward to a happy evening at home when it rained. We would look out of the window and with childish glee watch the raindrops chase each other down the windowpane; then we would rejoice that the streets were getting such a good bath. And how delighted we were that the flowers were having such a glorious time. Often we would take our trays and have our evening meal on the sun porch. This was a great treat and always looked forward to with joy.

Some evenings we would read aloud and perhaps make a dish of fudge to help out the festivities, but always we expressed the joy of having a happy home to enjoy. Gratitude for home was always held in thought.

As years rolled by this daughter married and today there is still the desire to encourage a love of home in her own small ones. How pleasant are the memories of a cookie jar always handy and of association with the grandparents. Such memories are always helpful experiences.

(Mrs.) G. R.

* * *

Encouraged to Study Bible Lesson
Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

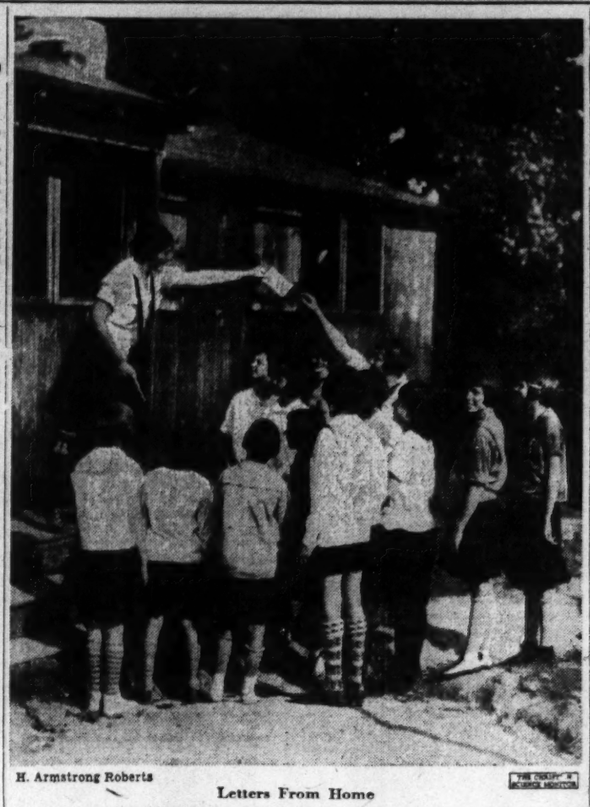
May I offer my experience, in response to a question from one parent who asks about ways of encouraging children to study the daily Bible lesson?

One of my sons was a devoted attendant at Sunday school, but was no so interested in studying his Bible lesson. I asked his Sunday school teacher to assign certain sections of the lesson for him to read. That seemed to put the matter in a different light. He studied those sections cheerfully.

In my present Sunday school class, I find the children are happy when they come with their "home work" learned. I assign something to read and something to memorize each Sunday.

One small boy in my class, who doesn't read very well, (although he tells what he knows far better than many grown-ups), has recently been given a set of the books, in the beautiful new bindings, with Quarterly cover to match. He handles his books so lovingly, and takes great pleasure in studying the lesson, learning the Golden Text, and doing other Bible reading. I wish all children could own their own books. I am confident it would greatly enhance their interest in studying them, and once the real interest begins, studying for the love of it soon follows.

(Mrs.) E. M. T.



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"But Once a Year"

OUR match with the village happens annually, on about the second or third Saturday in August; and I hope and trust that a succession of these second or third Saturdays in August stretches into the future; for this is good to think of.

I suppose that the number of people who have played cricket exactly once a year regularly for five or six years must be small. I am of their slender company, and there is something in human nature which is gratified by being one of a small number—even if it is only of those who have missed a train. They turn to each other and smile ironically, forgetting their irritation for a moment.

In February, when August appears far in the future, I like to think of that Saturday, of that mown and level field next the elderly church tower, waiting for us. In November, when the great day is far past, I like to hope that the trees which lean over the vicarage fence to watch the game, and the locked and shuttered pavilion, are wishing that we shall not forget them but come back, come back.

* * *

When it does arrive, the great day begins for me, as a rule, with a luxurious, though slightly anxious, lounging in a deck chair. (Play any game, as much an affair of player and spectator as cricket is, once a year, and you will know what I mean.) We have arrived, the night before, at the wicket keeper's cottage which stands within a clearing in a little wood close to the Downs. Here, while the young ash trees stand to shade and fan us, we dawdle the morning away; for we shall have had all the standing and running about we want by the time supper is laid.

Then to change into the uniform of the occasion, those well-preserved white flannels which seem to wither—they are surely too old to shrink—a little more each year. Then, after lunch, we drive leisurely through leisurely Sussex lanes with the Downs receding gradually behind us. But now, here we are upon the main London road; and here we are once more in the village street, the famous village where Thomas Turner wrote his diary of the days of George III.

Now we have turned into the vicarage drive and parked the car behind the high laurel hedge which borders it; and now we are through the little gate into what I take to be the vicar's glebe, and now we are crossing that meadow. Once the flower show was held here (with steam Roundabout and local band in brazen battle) on the same day as the match, but usually it is empty. The houses in the village street back onto it, blinking as it were sleepy windows after their August noon. There is always a suggestion of unhurried rest about them at this moment: an after-lunch feeling.

* * *

We walk across, Elisabeth and the wicket keeper's wife, himself and myself, through the gate, and we are on the cricket ground at last. In the middle is an extra specially rolled and mown rectangle, surrounded jealously with wire netting. I have known village pitches that suffered from hoofmarks. Not so this one. The oldest cricket club (so they say) in Sussex would scorn such a state of things. It is the local rabbits who do the damage. So the netting has to be removed at the beginning, and replaced at the end of each game.

Our team, whose members—if you totaled up the mileage each has covered in getting here—must have traveled a considerable distance, begins to arrive. There is no sign yet, however, of the village team.

The backbone of our side consists of the squire's household—his two sons, one of them our captain, his chauffeur (our fast bowler) his butler and one of his gardeners. After the feudal retinue come, at intervals, the mercenaries; men like myself, hired for the afternoon upon payment of four hours' intense enjoyment and a gargantuan tea. These include Major Dash and Dr. Blank, Mr. B. and young A.

So we greet each other and remember one another's faces from last year or the year before, and pretend we haven't forgotten each other's names. Everyone expresses the idea, and with great firmness, that he is relying on some other member of the team for all the runs or wickets this afternoon. We surrender ourselves to the batting order with a certain amount of maneuvering and protest, like geese being driven through a narrow gate, and then start looking at our watches and the weather.

* * *

Then, across the glebe field, comes the rival captain, and soon his men are here, too, pulling up the netting, opening the pavilion and bringing out the scoreboard. There, in his dark blue cap, one recognizes the proprietor of the Jolly Cricketers, and with him Joe somebody-or-other who made runs last year, and one or two of the local lads who look almost too modern and motor cyclist to indulge in anything quite so immemorial as Sussex cricket. Yet they are at the top of their side's batting average.

The older men, one notices, give one a kindly reminiscent "afternoon"; the young ones will not respond like that to a mere friendly smile. They require a more pointed greeting, at which they relax for a moment their rather haughty bearing, give a slightly sheepish grunt and nod, and turn to their fellows again.

Next comes our captain, doling out caps, white cricket caps thinly and vertically striped with green. We put these on in a matter of fact sort of way. They are what we are used to wearing on a cricket field. But there is a concerted movement of amusement among the assembled wives as these "little boys' caps," as they think of them, go on.

Mrs. Squire is sitting in a deck chair at the point of extreme peril on the boundary (an oak slat fence which announces loudly each time a ball hits it). At her feet a grandchild is making a daisy chain with a pin. One unlucky hit—but one quells the thought. Her son comes up from writing down the batting order to ask the wicket keeper if he'll mind going in first with the doctor after all.

Then he finds the other captain, a half-crown spins between them, both heads are raised with a jerk, both pairs of eyes are screwed up against the light, down come their chins and the coin hits the turf. They both stoop; and now we know if we are to spend the first half of the afternoon sitting by the oak paling watching each other bat, or else fielding out in the open and the heat.

And so the match begins.

* * *

People come and go along the oak fence. The vicar arrives, greets Mrs. Squire and beams for a little about the field. And old gaffer who used to play here forty years ago leans on the five-barred gate, exactly behind the wicket, in the shade of an ancient panama hat. On the London road, a field away, the motor-coaches pass continually and with one accord the dark heads in them turn as our ground, with its busy white figures, comes in view.

At a convenient moment in the middle of things we repair to one of the village inns for tea, twenty-two of us and the Squire. There are great plates of cucumber sandwiches, and vivid cakes and wasps by the score. Then the spiked boots clatter across the road again to the field, where the shadows are already growing longer.

And then, at six or a little after, it is all over—till next year. The last wicket falls, the white figures draw together and turn and move all one way towards the pavilion. The umpires pull up the stumps and two of the lads run to fetch the stakes on which the wire netting is wound and, with surprising speed, erect this rabbit-proof fence around the pitch again.

The field, from which the light is also gently departing, empties amid good-bys. We go out through the gate past the old gaffer who touches the panama hat with a crooked finger. Already the pavilion is being shuttered. The church tower, looking as though it had thoroughly enjoyed itself, seems to resign itself easily to the deepening evening.

Another golden afternoon has gone. But why sigh for the afternoon? Two of us, at any rate, do not intend to lose the gold.

A. I.

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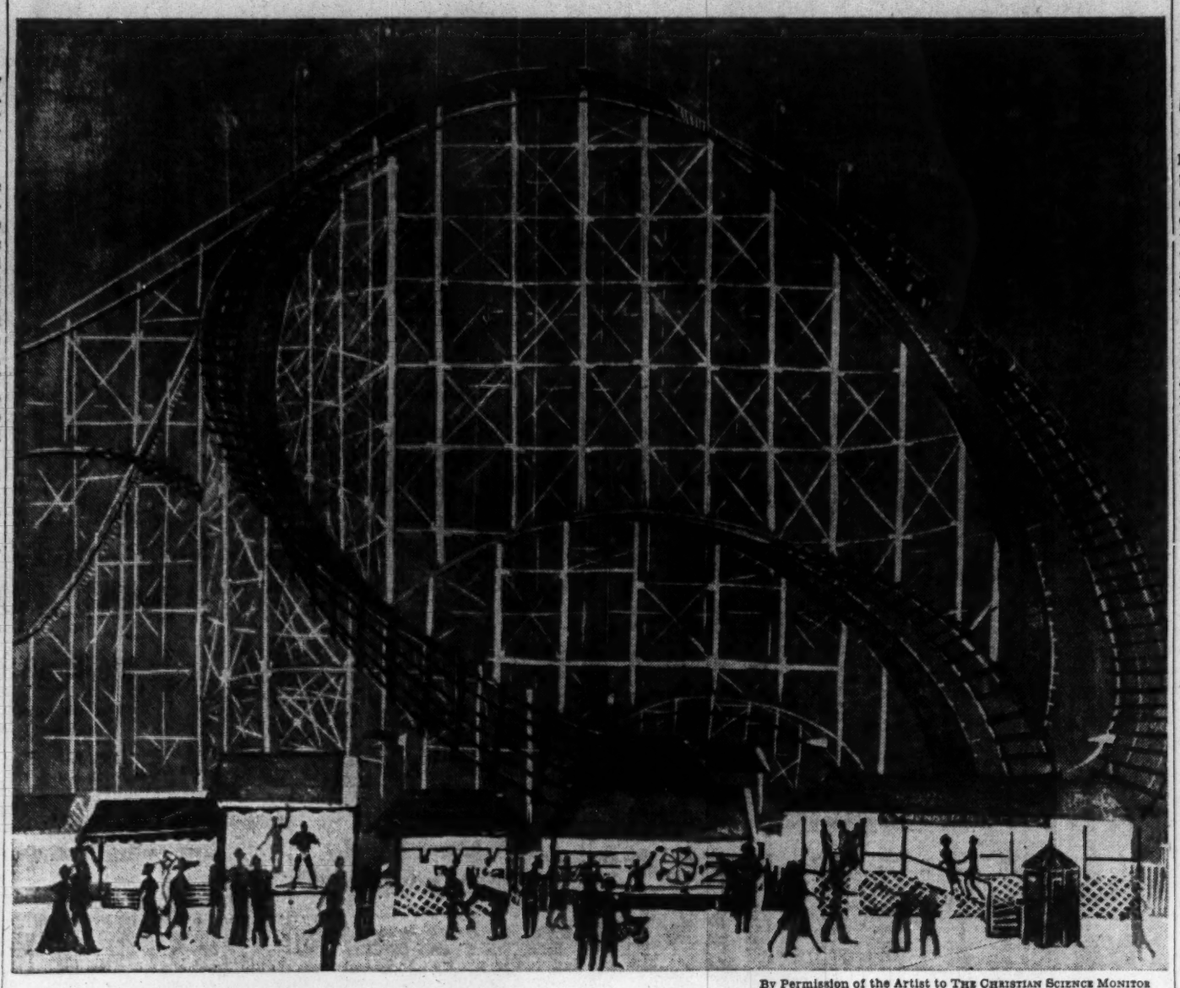

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The Roller Coaster: From a Lino-cut in Four Colors by Laura F. Sacket

The Ambassador's Chair

Like the Spanish knight he was, Osuna shattered more than one lance on the Slavic steppes. One day he went to the palace. Quiñones was accompanying him. They did not wait for Valera, who was never on time. This day they were more Spaniards than diplomats: they were going to be late. In the open sleigh Osuna protected himself against the biting wind with a magnificent ermine cape covered with . . . decorations, on which the cold and the sun impinged as on the smooth hard surface of the frozen Neva. They reached the Winter Palace. The Tsar was seated on the throne surrounded by the diplomatic corps. It was a closed session, and had already begun. Osuna slipped in, silent and irritated. The Grandee of the Grandees could find no chair, so, unfastening his ermine cape, he rolled it up and used it for a seat. When the meeting was over, as they were leaving, an attendant came after him with the jewelled cape he had left on the floor. Osuna waved him aside saying that the ambassadors of Spain were not in the habit of carrying away their chairs.—From "The Perils and Fortune of the Duke of Osuna," by ANTONIO MARICHALAR. Translated from the Spanish by HARRIET DE ONIS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

THE Pleasure Park at Revere, near Boston, stretches out along the sea. By day, children run about on the sand, and across the street the shops bake in the bright sunlight.

At night the little street takes on entirely new proportions. The stands blare with noise and color and a grand steam of clams and hot dogs. A big wrestler, arms folded, looks calmly out over a knot of sailors who urge one of their group to challenge him; skaters whirl dreamily around a circular rink, entranced with their own motion; hollow voices and splashing, characteristic of the swimming pool, break through the tea garden orchestra.

High above, the roller coasters, picked out in jeweled lights, fling their delicate white network against the night sky. The largest one, shown in this print, seems almost too frail to support the tiny red car which hovers for an instant at the top and then flashes downward at a terrific speed. The car seems to leave the track halfway down the first curve; but, instead, it disappears behind the steeply banked track to reappear far up on the next curve.

The print is a lino-cut in four colors. The car is vermilion, against a blue-green sky. Some of the awnings and roofs of the shops in the lower part of the picture, and the cat-walk which runs parallel to the track, are a light orange. The track, of purple-brown, swirls in great curves which contrast with the white, squared framework which supports it.

Rain Before Seven

Now and then, breaking the monotony of long, blazing July, we get a wild day or two of storm, of flying cloud, drenching rain and furious sweeping winds. There is something almost exhilarating in these gray days: the cool lash of rain after the burning of the sun, the wet enwrapping of the wind, the gloomy skies—these come as a welcome change from the brazen blue and gold of midsummer.

Yesterday was hot and stiflingly close; there was a thunder wind that blew at intervals with a low, mournful note that echoed in hollow tones through the little house. Shortly after midday the clouds gathered overhead, heavy and black as night, and the vast, tense stillness that precedes a storm held the air breathless and mute. But the storm did not come. Half-a-mile away, on the opposite side of the valley, down came a cloud of hail, black as smoke, traveling furiously on the wind and blotting out house and wood in an instant. Then, behind the hail, followed a white cloud, sunlit, racing along after the gray in dazzling triumph. The valley and the opposite hillside were radiant after their bath, though the uplands to the west were still hidden behind a curtain of streaming rain. Trees and hedgerows glistened and shone and the sun touched everything, near and far, with silvery high lights, so deepening the verdant countryside to an even brighter green.

After that the clouds did not gather again until evening, and the air was cooler. Up in the wood the wet winding paths were haunted with the tiny sibilant murmur of dripping foliage, and the rain had released all manner of delicious perfumes from the soil. Especially sweet was the aromatic fragrance of the wet silver birches, mingled with the smell of wet earth, wet meadowsweet, wet moss, wet sweetbrier.

It was a wonderful evening until the clouds again drifted up from the southwest. They spread across the limpid blue sky, like the wings of a gigantic bird; and once more there was a stillness in the air, though not, this time, a tense stillness but rather, a sad gentle hush.

By bedtime a quiet rain was falling steadily, and in the night it came down in a small thunder of steady downpour. The first drops on the tiles had a clear tinkling sound, changing to a blurred, subdued note as the whole surface became wetted.

Morning broke in great mists of rain sweeping up the valley, to clouds still racing, and winds still shrieking. Even though the windows were closed, the curtains swung and rustled in the gusts.

Yet even the wildest day has its charm, and there was something exhilarating in this morning that made lying abed intolerable. Before six we were up on the downs. The long grass was bending mutely to the gale and the steel gray waters of the dew pond were driven to one point, as if attracted thence by a magnet. Rain blotted out distant headlands, the wind made a soughing thunder in the pines below the crest of the hill; everywhere there was soaked earth, saturated grass and sodden heather. As we mounted the steep splashy slopes, the rain lashed at our cheeks, whipping the blood to them, and the tearing winds swept us staggeringly into their mighty embrace.

Now and then there would be the scrunch of wheels on the stony road as a wagon jolted by, the wagoner shiningly red-faced above his dripping sou'wester. Poppies along the chalky lanes were sodden and bedraggled, and here and there standing corn was flattened out on the ground as if a giant hand had swept over it.

How long these mists of rain will last one cannot say. Maybe they will linger for days, making one long for a sight of the sun again. But a lightening patch of sky toward the southwest, whence the wind is coming, seems to suggest that this, after all, is only "rain before seven," and will be no more than a memory by eleven.

B. N.

Słodkie Zapewnienia Przyrody

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

CI, KTÓRZY w dniu obecnym obserwują, jak rozdźwięk, niedola, smutek i niedostatek oddziaływają na ludzkie sprawy, skłonni są być może do myślenia, że oczywistość zła przeważa oczywistość dobra. A jednak jest to dalekie od prawdy, z czem zgodzi się każda myśląca jednostka, jeżeli weźmie pod rozwagę część tych rzeczy, których nie dotknęły, przytoczone wyżej fałszywe stany.

Ponieważ nigdy jeszcze dzień nie omieszkał przyjść po nocy, co rana słońce wschodzi w majestacie nad miastami, gdzie serca ludzkie być może są pełne rozpaczy, spowodowanej depresją w interesach i niepłaceniem długów. Rok rocznie wesoły wróbel domowy buduje swe gniazdko wśród zgiełku ruchu kolejowego i wychowuje swe piskięta bez żadnej myśli obawy o zaopatrzenie ich w żywność na każdy dzień. A w nocy, kiedy przeważnie ucicha nieharmonijny zgiełk dnia, świecą niezamglone gwiazdy i blady księżyc płynie wysoko w niebiosach. Pokolenia przychodziły i odchodziły jedno po drugiem, każde ze swoją odmienną fazą błędu, lecz te rzeczy pozostawały bez zmiany. Wskazują one na niezaprzeczony fakt wiecznego niezmiennego Pryncypjum, co rządzi wszystkiem.

W oddaleniu od ruchliwego życia miejskiego, pomiędzy pagórkami i dolinami gorliwe jasnookie dzieci z pokolenia w pokolenie wyglądały pierwszych wonnych fiołków w tych samych cienistych zakątkach u podnóża tych samych pagórków i wczesne kwiatki nigdy nie omieszkiwały ukazać się, a pagórkom w swoim czasie nie brakło obfitości i piękna ubioru. O ustanowionej porze drzewa roniły swe liście, a po zimowem zimnie i mroku wytryskiwały nowością na zew każdej następującej wiosny; wtedy każdy delikatny listek rozwijał się, by ubrać je w pełną wdzięku ślicznośc. Czysta twarzyczka pierwiosnka nawet przebija śnieg, aby się spotkać ze światłem, nie bacząc na to, że go zwarzy mróz, albo że go zerwą. A śmiejące się złotogłowy pysznią się swą pięknością w obliczu ostrych wiatrów. Jak mogłyby te symbole zawsze się ukazywać, gdyby nie to, że wieczne, niezmienne Pryncypjum rządzi wszystkiem, co istnieje rzeczywiście, a gdyby to Pryncypjum nie było wszechmocne i niezawodne dobro, czyli Bóg?

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św) Mary Baker Eddy pisała (str. 240): „Przyroda głosi naturalne duchowe prawo i Miłość boską, ale ludzkie wierzenie tłumaczy przyrodę opacznie. Strefy podbiegunowe, słoneczne strefy podzwrotnikowe, wielkie wzgórza, potężne wały morskie, zieleniejące doliny, strojne kwiaty i niebiosa pełne chwały—wszystko wskazuje na Umysł, duchową inteligencję, którą one odzwierciadlają." Ponieważ ludzie błędnie tłumaczą prawdziwą jaźń człowieka, tłumaczą źle i to, co się zwie przyrodą z jej słodkiemi zapewnieniami. Wierzenie w to, że człowiek, będąc odpowiednikiem Boga, Ducha, jednak jest częściowo materjalny, zostało ogólnie przyjęte. Bóg, Duch, jest nieskończony Umysł, a ten Umysł jest Miłość boska, a więc stworzenie Boże musi być mentalne, duchowe, śliczne i dobre. Substancja i rzeczywistość muszą wyrażać się w duchowych ideach. W całem Piśmie Świętem ci co żyli, nieustannie obcując z Bogiem, pochwytywali jasne przebłyski tych duchowych rzeczywistości, a Chrystus Jezus skierował uwagę swych zwolenników na polne kwiaty i na ptaki w powietrzu, by oni nauczyli się lekcji o miłosnej pieczy Bożej.

Wziąwszy te rzeczy pod uwagę, czy nie byłoby zupełnie nielogiczne wierzyć, że Bóg, Umysł, który jest nieskończona Miłość, uczynił człowieka, swoją najwyższą ideę, kanałem dla choroby, grzechu, niedostatku, ograniczenia, smutku i rozdźwięku? Słońce świeci bezstronnie nawet na tych, którzy być może żywią niegodziwe pobudki i zamiary. Jego światło nie zmniejsza się dzięki tym nieprawdom. Taki Bóg, Miłość nieskończona, jest bezstronny, świadomy jedynie Swej własnej wszechwystarczalności, aby utrzymać doskonałość i zupełność wszystkiego Swego stworzenia, i świadomy człowieka, jako wyrazu Swej natury. Bóg uczynił człowieka, by on odzwierciedlał nieskończone uzdolnienia nieograniczonej myśli i inteligencji. Przeto kłamliwe wierzenia bojaźni, chciwości, niesprawiedliwości, niedostatku, choroby i rozdźwięku nie są w stanie działać przez świadomość, którą rządzi najwyższy i wszystko w sobie zawierający Umysł.

Nie odrazu opanowuje zupełne zrozumienie matematyki uczeń, rozpoczynający jej studjowanie, kiedy dopiero podano mu tylko jej pierwsze początki, ale on ufa, że jej prawidła są niezawodne i dowodne w każdym punkcie. A więc on zwraca się do swych podręczników, aby osiągnąć zrozumienie, które dałoby się zastosować.

Każdy, usposobiony podawać w wątpliwość fakty duchowe, niech odpędzi od siebie te wątpliwości i zwróci się do Biblji i naukom Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i zgłębi wielkie, niezmienne Pryncypjum, które jest Miłość boska. Wtedy znajdzie on, że fakty duchowe mogą być udowodnione doświadczeniem dnia powszedniego, ponieważ one poczną tłumaczyć właściwie jaźń i przyrodę. Jezus powiedział: „Proście, a będzie wam dano, szukajcie, a znajdziecie". Ci, co osiągną zrozumienie rządzącego Pryncypjum człowieka i wszechświata, nauczą się patrzeć poza materjalne ograniczone pojęcie rzeczy ku wiecznym rzeczywistościom poza niemi.

Słodkie zapewnienia, które daje przyroda, o wyższości, ciągłości i wieczności dobra, o wiele przeważają oczywistość zła. A dobro to jest nasze, abyśmy korzystali z niego w całej pełni. Jest to szczodre zaopatrzenie, które dał Bóg, Miłość boska dla wszystkich swych dzieci.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Northeaster

I remember the sting of the spray,
And the light on the waves,
And the deep, cool day;
I remember the smell of the rain,
And the close fog
And the languor
Of lying at anchor;
I remember the wash on the deck,
And the swift sailing
And the wind, wailing;
I remember the stirring of day
In the far haven,
And the great cliffs
And a thousand skiffs.

Now the sky is my sea,
And the fields are shores.
No sails drift on
From dawn to dawn;
But some wild day, winds will blow
Northeast clouds to rain in my face;
And the sea will come
To this strange place.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

The Sweet Assurances of Nature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who, in the present day, take note of the discord, anxiety, fear, distress sorrow, and lack operative in human affairs, may be inclined to think that the evidences of evil outweigh the evidences of good. This, however, is far from the truth, as any thinking person will admit if he will carefully consider some of those things which remain untouched by the false conditions mentioned.

Over the cities where business depression and unpaid debts may be filling men's hearts with despair, the sun rises majestically every morning, for day has never yet failed to follow night. Year after year the cheerful house sparrow builds its nest amid the roar of the traffic, and rears its young without any anxious thought as to its daily supply of food. And at night, when many of the discordant noises of the day are hushed, the stars shine undimmed, and the pale moon rides high in the heavens. Generation after generation has come and gone, each with its differing phases of error; but these things have remained unchanged, and they point to the indisputable fact of one eternal, unchanging Principle governing all.

Away from the busy town life of men, out among the hills and valleys, eager bright-eyed children have for generations searched for the first sweet violets in the same shady nooks at the foot of the same hills, and never have the early blossoms failed to appear, nor have the hills lacked the profusion and beauty of seasonal attire. The trees shed their leaves at the appointed season and, after winter's cold and darkness, burst forth into newness at the call of each successive spring, every delicate leaf unfolding to clothe them with gracious loveliness. Even through the snow the snowdrop thrusts her pure face to meet the light, fearing not that she will be nipped and cut off. And the laughing daffodils flaunt their beauty in the face of biting winds! How could these symbols thus reappear were there not an eternal, unchanging Principle governing all that really exists, and that Principle omnipotent, unfailing good, or God?

On page 240 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Nature voices natural, spiritual law and divine Love, but human belief misinterprets nature. Arctic regions, sunny tropics, giant hills, winged winds, mighty billows, verdant vales, festive flowers, and glorious heavens, —all point to Mind, the spiritual intelligence they reflect."

Because they misinterpret true selfhood men also misinterpret what is called nature with its sweet assurances. The belief has been accepted generally that man, even though he be the counterpart of God, Spirit, is yet partly material. God, Spirit, being infinite Mind, and that Mind being divine Love, God's creation must be mental, spiritual, lovely, and good. Substance and reality must be expressed in spiritual ideas. Throughout the Scriptures those who lived in constant communion with God caught clear glimpses of these spiritual realities, and Christ Jesus turned the attention of his followers toward the flowers of the field and the birds of the air for lessons of God's loving care.

Considering these things, would it not be entirely illogical to believe that God, the Mind which is infinite Love, has made man, His highest idea, an avenue for sickness, sin, lack, limitation, sorrow, and discord? The sun shines impartially even upon those who may be entertaining wicked motives and purposes. Its light is not lessened by such falsities. So God, infinite Love, is impartial, conscious only of His own all-sufficiency to maintain the perfection and completeness of all His creation, and conscious of man as the expression of His nature. God made man to reflect the infinite capacities of boundless thought and intelligence. Therefore the false beliefs of fear, greed, injustice, lack, sickness, and discord cannot operate through the consciousness which is governed by supreme and all-inclusive Mind.

On taking up the study of mathematics the pupil does not at once become possessed of a complete understanding of that science when its first simple rudiments are stated to him; but he has confidence that its rules are infallible and provable at every point. So he turns to his textbooks in order to gain a workable understanding.

Let any who feel disposed to doubt spiritual facts cast out such doubts and turn to the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science, and make a thorough study of the great unchanging Principle, which is divine Love. Then they will find that spiritual facts can be proved in daily experience, for they will begin to interpret selfhood and nature aright. Jesus said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find." Those who gain an understanding of the governing Principle of man and the universe learn to look beyond the material, finite concept of things to the eternal realities behind them.

The sweet assurances which nature gives of the supremacy, continuity, and eternality of good far outweigh the evidences of evil. This good is ours to enjoy to the full. It is the bountiful provision which God, divine Love, has made for all His children.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

Education à la Carte

Then there is the bluff, hearty parent—the man who knows exactly what he wants, and does not hesitate to say so:

"I don't want my son taught any of your new-fangled nonsense," he explains breezily. "Just a good sound education, without frills! The boy will have to earn his own living afterwards, and I want you to teach him something which will enable him to do so. Don't go filling him up with Latin and Greek: give him something which will be useful in an office. I know you pedagogues stick obstinately to what you call a good general grounding; but if I may say so, you ought to specialize a bit more. You're too shy of specialization, you know. But I say: Find out what each boy in your School requires for his future career, and teach him *that!*"

A Headmaster once replied to a parent of this description:

"Unfortunately, sir, the fees of this School and the numbers of its staff are calculated upon *à table d'hôte* basis. If you want to have your son educated *à la carte*, you must get a private tutor for him."—From "The Lighter Side of School Life," by IAN HAY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Summer Snow

Now blooms the pale
Gardenia moon
Above each wrinkled
Samite dune.

The pungent larch,
The myrtle tree,
Seems starkly carved
Of ebony.

From dune to dune
Bold foot-prints show
Clear-cut as in
New-fallen snow.

—JOHN RICHARD MORELAND, in "The Moon Mender." (Dallas, Texas: The Kaleidograph Press.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Holds Steady in Rather Quiet Short Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Better Sentiment Again Uppermost In Stock Market

Aircraft Issues Strong—Few Soft Spots—Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Stock market sentiment was again a little more hopeful today and prices generally edged up fractions to around two points.

Wright Aeronautical rose around 8 points, while shares selling 1 to 2 higher included Union Pacific, United Aircraft, Douglas, Bethlehem Steel preferred, du Pont and Louisville & Nashville. Consolidated Gas and American Telephone, heavy spots yesterday, recovered fractionally. U. S. Steel, New York Central, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Case registered modest gains.

Trading was exceptionally dull, and there were a few soft spots in evidence. The close was fairly firm. Transfers approximated 465,000 shares.

Aircraft Shares Lead

Apparent easing of the Austrian tension was said to have been a helpful factor. At the same time bullish fervor was considerably restrained because of the inability of the market to rally in volume.

Early buying in the rails and aircrafts gave the list whatever better undertone it possessed. The metals, led by U. S. Smelting, proved contrary actors and the majority of these were off throughout the session.

Around the noon hour grains at Chicago showed gains of a cent or more a bushel. Further high temperatures in some of the important crop growing districts led to a renewal of accumulation in most of the cereals. Cotton was higher in spite of rains being reported in parts of the Southwest. Bonds improved and foreign exchanges were quiet.

Revival of interest in the aircraft group followed reports from Washington that leading army officers had completed plans for a two-year building program which will result in a total of 2320 fighting planes and an air service "second to none."

Some brokers reported that a fair amount of investment buying seemed to have been attracted by the more favorable yields shown by seasoned dividend-paying stocks.

See Lower Auto Output

While partial relief from heat and drought in the West made business observers more hopeful, week-end reports furnished no indication of a break in the seasonal lull.

Automobile output, after holding steady for several weeks, declined substantially this week. Cram estimated output at 59,412 units, 6417 below that of the previous week and 5013 less than in the same week last year.

As a result of the decline, July automobile production estimates were revised downward to 260,000 units for the United States and Canada. Further seasonal recession in demand for cars was forecast for August.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that department store sales in the New York metropolitan area in the first half of July were 4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Preparations for formulation of margin regulations by the Federal Reserve Board in accordance with the Federal Security Exchange Control measure were seen in the announcement that the stock exchange was collecting data on margins. The exchange is seeking from its members an analysis of the margin holdings of customers and by brokerage firms and their partners.

Not much change in steel operations next week was expected on the basis of tentative schedules for the period in some centers.

The British pound opened at $5.04 11-16, off 1-16 of a cent. French francs were unchanged at 6.59½ cents. The German mark rallied in a thin market.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market was characterized by some irregularity in the early trading today, but the domestic corporate list showed a fairly good tone.

U. S. governments had a distinctly easier trend, with losses ranging to ½ a point. The volume was relatively large, especially in Treasury 4¼s and Treasury 3¼s of 1941.

The rail section showed a number of sizeable gains in such issues as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s, among utilities, registered substantial improvement.

The industrial list was more irregular. Goodyear 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s declined. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s rose nearly a point and Chile Copper 5s a half-point.

Foreign government liens developed a mixed tendency. Austrians again dipped, and Argentine issues showed some losses. German, Italian and Uruguayan obligations recorded gains.

Stewart-Warner Corp. Profit

Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries report net profit in the June quarter of $372,765 after all charges, equal to 30 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with net loss of $268,824 in the second quarter of 1933.

Maytag Co. June Net

Net profit of the Maytag Company for the June quarter was $586,192 after all charges, compared with $171,376 in the like quarter last year. Net sales for the period were $4,825,427, compared with $1,996,194 in the second quarter last year.

American Water Works Income

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Net income of American Water Works for the 12 months ended June 30 amounted to $3,607,140, equal to $1.38 a common share, compared with $3,021,732, or $1.04 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Kansas City Southern Net Off

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Kansas City Southern Railway Company reports June net operating income of $129,053, compared with $158,479 for the like month last year. Gross revenues were $830,712, compared with $875,308 last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 27
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1200	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
84	70¼	4	Adams Exp pf	10	80	80	80	..
34⅛	16	1	Adams Millis	200	24¼	24	24	23
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	200	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	8⅛
9⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated prod	300	6	5¾	6	6⅛
106¼	91¼	.3*	Air Reduction	400	97	96	97	95½
23½	17	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3100	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½
5¼	1⅝	..	Allegheny Corp	1700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	900	127½	127	127½	124¼
23⅜	10¾	..	Allis Chalmers	900	11¼	11	11¼	10⅞
20⅛	11¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
55⅜	41½	2	Amerada	400	44¾	43½	44	44
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	29¼	29	29	29¼
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	700	15	14	15	14
13½	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	900	8⅝	8½	8⅞	8¼
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	20½	20½	20½	19⅝
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1100	94½	93½	94	94½
33⅝	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	14⅜	13½	14⅜	13½
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	600	60¼	59½	60¼	58½
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	23¾	23¼	23½	23¼
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1500	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	5
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	14	14	14	13⅜
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	11¼
10¼	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	4¼
42¼	18¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	20	19¼	19¼	19
10	3½	..	Am Ice	500	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
45¼	31	6	Am Ice pf	100	30	30	30	..
11	4⅞	..	Am International	800	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
27⅜	17	..	Am Metal	900	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17⅜
25¾	21	.1½	Am News	80	24	24	24	24
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	4⅜	4½	4½	4¼
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	4200	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	10⅝
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2200	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅛
7⅞	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	3	3	3	3
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	19	19	19	18
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3200	33½	32⅜	32⅞	33
125	100	7g	Am Smelt & Pf	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	119
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	12½	12	12	12
44¾	37	2f	Am Stores	400	42	41¾	42	42
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	65	63¾	65	64
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	109	108⅛	108⅜	108½
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	60	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27⅞	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	100	15¼	15¼	15¾	14⅞
17⅛	7¼	..	Am Woolen	600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
83⅜	43¾	..	Am Woolen pf	500	43¾	43	43¾	44¼
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
17½	2⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	4	4	4
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4200	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10¾
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	29½	29½	29½	29¼
93¼	76⅞	7	Armour Del pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	88
5⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill N	2500	4½	3⅞	4	3⅞
61	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf n	1000	49½	48	49½	47¼
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
18¾	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	R
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	1700	55½	54⅛	54¾	54
90	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	100	85	85	85	85
54¾	25	..	Atl Coast Line	600	26⅜	25¾	26½	25¾
16	10	..	Atl Gulf & W I	30	9	9	9	..
74	10	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
35¾	21½	1	Atl Refining	3500	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	22
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	45	44½	45	44½
103	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	103	102	102	103
57⅞	16⅝	2f	Auburn Auto	1400	17	17	17	16⅝
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	10	9½	10	9¼
10⅞	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4500	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	4200	7¼	7	7⅛	6⅞
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	29½	29	29½	27
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2500	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	14⅜
17⅜	6¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	40	18¾	18½	18½	18¼
94½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99½
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	36	36	36	35½
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2300	7	6¼	6⅞	6¼
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13	12¾	13	12½
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	10½	10¼	10½	9¾
23½	9⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	2300	11⅜	11	11⅛	11¼
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	200	29½	29	29½	27⅞
44½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	27¾	27	27¾	26⅛
82	55	13⅛	Beth Steel pf	1600	61	60¼	60½	59
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	40	8	8	8	7⅞
103¼	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	102½	102¼	102½	102¼
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	54½	51½	54½	50
85	76	4f	Bon Ami A	2000	80	79⅞	80	79⅞
28⅛	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	1200	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
28⅜	16½	1	Borg Warner	1100	19	18½	19	17¾
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	4700	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	14⅛
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	36½	36½	36½	36⅜
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	60	60	60	59½
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	50	50	50	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	2700	4⅛	3⅞	4	3½
15½	6	..	Bullard	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
15½	8	..	Burns Bros pf	10	8	8	8	8
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	11½	11	11⅞	11
15⅜	8⅛	..	Bush T-Bldgs pf	10	10½	10½	10½	11
3	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
			—C—					
35¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1200	35	34⅜	34¾	34⅜
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	900	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	200	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1100	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅜
26⅝	13	..	Case Thresh	400	38	37¾	37¾	37⅜
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1600	20⅛	19¾	20	19⅜
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	30	8	8	8	7⅛
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	400	29½	29	29	29
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	2800	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	36
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	4	4	4	3⅝
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	38⅝	37¾	38⅜	37¾
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	42⅞	42⅛	42⅜	41½
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1500	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2600	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	1400	5¾	5⅝	5⅜	5½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4⅜	4½	4⅜	3¾
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	25	24½	25	22½
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
60¾	32	1f	Chrysler	16200	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	34½
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	13⅛	12⅝	13	13
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	200	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅜
5¾	3⅜	.. h	Colo Fuel & Tr	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
40⅜	19	..	Colo & Southern	210	20⅛	20	20	19
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	5800	9⅜	9	9⅛	8½
34¾	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	800	23⅜	23	23	22½
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	900	63	62¼	62¾	62¼
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1800	26⅜	26	26	25¼
106	91½	6½	Comm Invest 1pf	10	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	105
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1600	51¼	50¾	51	50¾
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3800	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	5100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	400	35½	35½	35½	35½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	26	25⅞	26	25¾
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2¼	2	2¼	2
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	400	11¾	11½	11½	11½
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	9200	28	27¼	27¾	27⅛
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	800	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	4400	8¼	7⅞	8	8
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	⅝	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	200	9	9	9	8¾
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	⅞	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	77¾	77½	77½	76½
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	6	6	6	6
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	28	28	28	28¼
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Motors	200	1	⅞	1	⅞
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	3200	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16½
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	800	62¾	62½	62½	61⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty Inc	200	4¾	4½	4½	4¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32⅜	32	32	32
36⅛	18¾	..	Crown Cork & S	100	21½	21½	21½	20
6⅜	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	18	18	18	18
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	6¼	6	6	5¾
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	51	49½	49½	48
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	17⅜	17	17	16½
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	80	79½	80	77
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	8⅞	7½	8⅜	7⅞
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	12½
			—D—					
34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	1300	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅜
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	300	39½	38½	38½	38½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1900	15⅝	14⅞	15	14⅜
11¼	4	..	Denver R G pf	100	5	5	5	4½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	23	23	23	22⅞
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	2500	38¾	38¼	38½	38⅞
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2600	17¼	16¾	17	15¾
19	8½	..	Dresser A	100	9	9	9	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4600	87½	86½	86½	86
125	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124½	124½	124½	124½
105½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101½	101½	101½	101½
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	East Roll Mill	200	5¼	4¾	5¼	4½
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	98	97½	97½	93⅜
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	900	13⅝	13¼	13½	13¼
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	16¾	16½	16⅜	16¾
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	800	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	6	6	6	5⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
19¾	7	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	8	8	8	7⅞
21	9⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9¼	9	9¼	8⅜
52	37	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	200	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	12
23	11	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	11	11	11	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅜
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2100	18½	18¼	18¼	18
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	80	5	4½	4½	4¼
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49
98	70	..	Fed M & S pf	100	75	75	75	..
8¾	2⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	3½	3½	3½	3¼
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	2
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
25¼	13½	.4	Firestone T&R	300	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
69¼	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	6300	62	61¼	61⅝	61
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	600	3⅝	3	3	3¾
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	10⅛	9¼	10	9¼
17⅛	6¼	..	Foundation	200	7½	7¼	7½	7
27½	12⅝	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18	18	18	18½
17½	8¾	..	Fox Film A	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9¼
63	34½	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	34½	34½	34½	35
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	300	28¾	28	28	27½
			—G—					
4⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
20	11½	..	Gamewell	40	12½	12	12	12
11½	5⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6¼	6	6¼	5⅝
43⅜	30⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	100	31¾	31½	31¾	31½
13⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	400	8½	8½	8½	8¼
10½	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6⅜	2¼	..	Gen Cable	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
12	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	5	5	5	4¼
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	6400	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	2300	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	½	½	½	½
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55½
42	24⅝	3	Gen Motors	12900	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝
103⅛	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	100
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
21	6¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11	11	11	10¾

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 27
25½	10½	.80	Gen Print Ink	40	17	15⅝	17	15⅜
2⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	900	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1
23⅜	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	100	12	12	12	12½
10½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
48½	26	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	26	26	26	26
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	11½	11¼	11⅝	11¼
8¾	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	600	22	21½	21½	21½
104	83	7	Glidden pf	150	103⅜	103	102	..
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17
18	6	..	Goodrich	400	9⅛	8⅞	9	8¾
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	500	36	35½	36	36
41⅜	18⅝	..	Goodyear	800	20¾	19¾	19¾	20
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	800	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
32½	12	..	Great Nor pf	1500	14¼	13¾	13¾	13⅝
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
35½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1800	31¾	30½	31½	30⅜
115⅜	102	7	Great W Sug pf	110	115⅜	115	115	..
16¼	8	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
38¾	12	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	12	12	12	13
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
101¾	84	2	Hanna (MA) pf	10	100	100	100	99
24¾	13	.25b	Harbison Walker	900	15	14½	14⅝	14¼
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	20	48	48	48	48
96⅞	85	8	Hazel Atlas	100	85	85	85	..

Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Well Maintained Above Like Period in 1933

Business and Industry

Wholesale-Retail Trade Maintained Well Above 1933

Sales Higher by 5 to 20 P. C.—Fall Upturn May Be Later in Arriving

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The ability of business to shake off traces of the midsummer lull is seen by the degree of steadiness that has developed in current activities. In spite of the expansive broadening of consumer buying at this time a year ago, considerable encouragement is to be inducted from the fact that current retail sales are being maintained above the comparative 1933 level by a range of 5 to 20 per cent. In the majority of the leading cities, the distributive totals of the week preceding were exceeded, the exceptions being those districts lying in the record-breaking heat-wave zone according to a report from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Retail trade has been rising steadily thus far this month, due to favorable weather. Excessive heat however, has resulted in keeping many patrons from making their regular tours of the shops, which has lowered the immediate sales totals for these districts. For most parts of the country the previous week's business was exceeded by 6 to 8 per cent.

May Retard Fall Upturn

The slump thus far in agricultural districts has not been so deep as anticipated, but distribution during the fall season will make a less favorable comparison with last year's. Business as a whole, however, has risen nearly 50 per cent from the low level of 16 months ago.

The report continues: "Developments of the last few weeks point strongly to the fact that the fall upturn may be later in making its appearance than was indicated at the close of the second quarter, and that its vigor may be somewhat impaired. The rapid extension of the drought-stricken areas and the intensity of the devastation will make serious inroads on farm purchasing power, despite the mounting sums being poured into those districts by the Government, and the higher farm product prices. In addition, the amount of money available for investment in merchandise in industrial centers is being curtailed by the epidemic of strikes, which has brought to a sudden stop the income of millions of workers unsympathetic with this form of labor unrest.

"On the darker side of the week's developments," the review says, "were fresh outbreaks of strikes and the lingering of the old ones, the unrelieved drought situation, and more complicated foreign situations. The transition from public finance recovery to private finance recovery, however, is being made easier by the diminution of the agitation for inflation and the lessening of the restraint on commercial procedure."

Wholesale Interest Better

Wholesale markets' buying interest has been spreading uninterruptedly since the first of the month and is now extended to nearly all divisions of fall merchandise. Less caution is noted in the placing of orders.

"Many of the retailers have revised upward by 10 to 20 per cent the earlier maximums set on their fall buying budgets," says the review, "due to the unexpectedly favorable trend of consumer demand during the current month. Practically all of the cancellations from drought-stricken districts now have been restored, but many requests have been received to hold shipments for later instructions.

"In the industrial indices, the sags from previous positions were less precipitous than a week earlier, and in a few instances an upturn was resumed or extended. After easing below the level of the preceding year's figures for the first time in 61 weeks, electric output rebounded moderately to show a gain of 0.6 per cent over 1933, and an increase of 1 per cent for the week. Carloadings also were larger than the week before, but again failed to equal the total of a year ago.

Barometer Is Lower

"A drop of a full point has brought the business activity barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., to 62.7, the lowest position reached since the final week of January. This represents a drop of 8.4 points from the year's high of 71.1, which was recorded for the second week of June. For the fourth consecutive week now, the barometer has registered less than during the corresponding period of 1933, the week's comparison revealing a decline of almost 10 points, or 13.3 per cent.

"After showing an increase for three successive weeks, bank clearings have resumed a downward trend, the decrease from the 1933 aggregate amounting to 23.0 per cent, the widest that has appeared in the tabulation thus far this year.

"Commercial failures are on the increase, the number representing a decline of only 36.1 per cent from the 1933 comparative showing, whereas during the week preceding it amounted to 38.5 per cent."

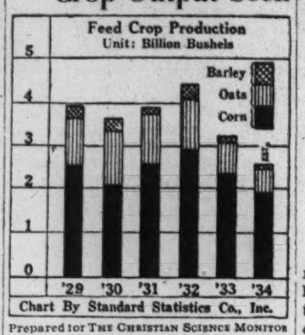
Int'l Business Machines Foreign Trade Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation, declared on his arrival from a visit to Europe that the company's foreign sales for the first half of 1934 were the best for any like period since 1931 and 10 per cent ahead of the like period last year.

Our domestic sales, Mr. Watson said, including Canada, have improved even more, the total for the first seven months being the best for any like period since 1929 and the July sales are running more than double those of July of last year.

Reduction in Feed Crop Output Seen



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS obvious that an acute feed grain situation may exist before the beginning of a new crop year, despite the fact that feeding requirements will be reduced substantially by the reduction in the livestock population.

Current continued drought conditions in the Middle West will probably reduce substantially later estimates from the current estimates shown on the chart.

Pathe Exchange Announces Plan To Recapitalize

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—A plan of recapitalization by Pathe Exchange, Inc., which is intended to simplify its capital structure, eliminate its existing operating deficit, remove existing accruals on its preferred stock and class "A" preference stock, and place the company in a position to pay dividends out of future earnings, has just been announced.

Under the plan, the class "A" preference stock and the common stock will be changed into a single class of new common stock. Holders of outstanding shares of 8 per cent preferred stock will be entitled to receive for each share held, one share of new 7 per cent convertible preferred stock and five shares of new common stock. Holders of outstanding shares of class "A" preference stock will be entitled to receive for each share held, two shares of new common stock. Holders of outstanding shares of common stock will be entitled to receive for each share held, 1-20 of a share of new common stock.

As a part of the plan, an issue of collateral trust notes, convertible into new common stock on the basis of $20 principal amount of notes for each share of new stock, is to be authorized, which notes may from time to time, in the discretion of the board of directors, be issued for the purpose of retiring all or any part of the 7 per cent sinking fund gold debentures, of which there are at the present time approximately $2,000,000 principal amount outstanding and to provide working capital for corporate purposes. The new 7 per cent convertible preferred stock will be convertible into shares of new common stock at the rate of five shares of new common stock for each share of new 7 per cent convertible preferred stock.

Half-Year Earnings For 158 Companies 85 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—A gain of 85 per cent over the like period last year is indicated in a preliminary statement covering the 158 industrial corporations to report earnings for the first half of 1934, according to Moody's Investors Service.

A total of 111 companies reporting for the second quarter showed gains of 26 per cent over the first quarter and 24 per cent over the second quarter of 1933, and were 2.8 per cent over the third quarter of 1933, the peak period of that year.

Second-quarter earnings of $107,185,000 for these companies compared with $85,301,000 in the first quarter and $86,791,000 in the second quarter of 1933, whereas earnings in the third quarter of 1933 for the same companies amounted to $104,216,000.

"The most significant fact," says Moody's, "is that second-quarter earnings, which presumably represent the peak level for 1934, failed to register more than a negligible gain over the third-quarter peak in 1933."

Brokers' Loans Off $23,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by New York Federal Reserve Member Banks for the week ended July 25 were announced yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board as $1,008,000,000, a decrease of $23,000,000 as compared with the preceding week.

The loans for the week ended July 26, 1933, were $894,000,000.

The detailed distribution of the loans over the three weeks dealt with in the board's report were (three ciphers omitted):

	July 25	July 18	July 26 1933
For own account	$838,000	$861,000	$761,000
For account of out of town banks	169,000	169,000	127,000
For acct. of others	1,000	1,000	6,000

Stetson Creditors Expect Early Payment of Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 28—John B. Stetson Jr. announces that payment to creditors of Stetson & Blackman, investment firm of this city, will be made in about 10 days.

Mr. Stetson is a partner in the firm. The announcement came following action by Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, in instructing the receiver to turn over all assets to Mr. Stetson.

Creditors of the firm have made complete assignment of their claims to him, Mr. Stetson stated, under a plan to procure early distribution of assets, and action of the court today gives effect to that plan.

Unemployment In June Reduced By Public Works

Aggregate on Relief Projects 1,813,000—Green Sees Hopeful Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—The number of those out of work in June has been reduced from the May total of 8,577,000 to 8,499,000 because of an increase in public works, according to a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Relief projects under Government auspices employed 1,813,000 last month.

"Although business activity during the first six months this year averaged 7 per cent higher than last October," Mr. Green said, "this was not enough to create jobs.

"Business firms have succeeded in increasing activity without making any important reduction in the great standing army of job seekers. Recent surveys show that a large proportion of this standing army has been without work for two years or more."

"The Government is endeavoring to meet increasing unemployment with increased work on PWA and FERA," Mr. Green continued.

"PWA added nearly 100,000 to its pay rolls in June, and the number on the FERA program rose from 858,000 at the end of May to 983,000 on July 5. The number in conservation camps declined from 312,000 in May to 256,000 in June.

"Thus the average number at work on all three of these emergency programs rose from 1,671,000 in May to 1,813,000 in June, and the pay roll increased from $79,143,000 in May, to $86,779,000 in June."

There were nearly 2,000,000 more employed in industry and agriculture than in June a year ago, he stated, and over 3,000,000 more in those industries than in March, 1933. Unemployed in June, 1931, totaled 6,841,000 and in June, 1932, 11,853,000.

Mr. Green saw a hopeful sign in the small summer layoff. Factories discharged about 100,000 people and stores 25,000, but this was largely offset, he found, by 75,000 taken on by farmers, 15,000 by road builders and 10,000 by the railroads.

His statement showed that there were 4,447,503 on relief rolls in April, representing 16,126,000 persons. Relief payments in June totaled $112,527,000 compared with $73,000,000 in April, 1933.

Monetary Returns Of Canadian Wheat Grower Encouraging

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The grain farmers of the Canadian West will receive the largest monetary returns in the last three years if the present price of wheat is maintained, says the Bank of Montreal, in its current business summary. Prospects promise a heavier harvest than last year when Canadian wheat production amounted to 269,729,000 bushels and the prevailing price of wheat is substantially above last year's average price of 67 cents a bushel, the bank points out.

"The upward trend of business continues in evidence, with the customary mid-summer slackness in some lines of industrial and mercantile movement," says the bank's summary. "Favorable symptoms in recent weeks have been the upswing in employment, increased retail sales, the buoyancy of foreign trade and public revenues, and improved wheat and grain prices.

"Production records have been well maintained, but with a slackening in some lines that brings the general level slightly under that of the preceding month.

"Recovery in Canada's external commerce, which began two years ago, is still proceeding, the total value in June having been $104,828,000, compared with $80,091,000 in the same month last year, a gain of 30 per cent."

Municipal Service Helps Cities Conserve Assets

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Discovery of an accumulated item of $3000 interest due from another town in connection with water service supplied by Kearny, New Jersey, was cited by the Municipal Consultant Service of the National Municipal League as just one instance in which the service is aiding cities in realizing all their assets. The service was retained by Kearny recently to make a brief survey of its financial affairs.

Since its establishment late last year the Municipal Consultant Service has received calls from many municipalities for advice in adjusting their financial and administrative affairs. Fifteen studies have been undertaken in Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Committee Asks Canadian Holders to Deposit Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Holders of Canadian Rail and Harbour Terminals, Limited, first mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds due March 1, 1951, are being notified by the Bondholders Protective Committee that it has an effective registration statement under the Federal Securities Act of 1933 and is requesting the deposit of bonds subject to the provisions of a deposit agreement.

Copy of the deposit agreement and the prospectus issued by the committee, which is composed of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C., P. C., Sir Henry Drayton, K. C., K. B., and R. V. Le Suer, K. C., all of Toronto, Can., may be obtained from Malcolm W. McCutcheon, Secretary, 347 Bay Street, Toronto.

Chicago Grain Activity Is Far Above Stock Exchange Trading

Study Shows That Since March, 1933, Stock Transactions Shrink Steadily—Grain Dollar Volume in June Almost Three Times Stock Volume

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Activity in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade during recent months has far outstripped the volume of business in securities handled on the New York Stock Exchange based upon a dollar valuation, according to a study made by Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange and one of the largest commodity and security firms in the country.

Whether or not the current activity in the leading grain commodities will continue to surpass the volume of trading in the security markets is a matter for conjecture, the firm points out. Eventually, however, the activity in the grain markets, especially if accompanied by rising prices, should be reflected in certain classifications of securities.

Interesting Comparison

Statistics covering the operations on the leading commodity exchange and the leading stock exchange since the introduction of the so-called New Deal, however, make an interesting comparison as regards the interest in the respective markets, from a speculative standpoint.

In February, 1933, the last month prior to the start of the New Deal, the dollar value of trading in securities on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated $409,118,140, the study shows, as compared with a turnover aggregating $150,433,112 in gains on the Chicago Board of Trade. The introduction of the New Deal and the accompanying inflationary program of the Government resulted in a decided increase in activity in both the commodity and security markets. The turnover during March, 1933, the first month of the New Deal, was on a comparatively small scale as compared with later months, due, of course, to the banking holiday and the closing of the exchanges.

Boards Turnover Gains

By May of 1933, however, the turnover in grains, on a dollar basis, aggregated $1,167,292,852 and the securities total amounted to $2,188,493,034. For June, 1933, the respective figures were $1,897,473,647 and $2,788,753,566. In July of 1933, when peak prices for both securities and commodities were reached, the totals were even larger.

Since July of last year, however, there has been an almost uninterrupted decline in the turnover of securities, whereas the interest in the commodity markets has been on the increase. In December, 1933, for instance, the turnover in grains and securities was practically on an even scale, the volume for the former being $807,421,539 and for the latter $868,423,754. For June of 1934, however, the last month for which complete figures are available, the turnover in commodities aggregated $1,160,032,158, or almost three times as great as the volume of stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, on which the turnover amounted to $433,443,999.

Turnover Is Compared

The following table shows the dollar volume of the turnover in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade and the dollar value of the turnover of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Chicago Board of Trade	N. Y. Stock Exchange
June, 1934	$1,160,032,158	$ 433,443,999
May, 1934	982,801,020	582,720,640
Dec., 1933	807,421,539	868,423,754
June, 1933	1,897,473,647	2,788,753,566
May, 1933	1,167,292,852	2,188,493,034
Feb. 1933	150,433,112	409,118,140

The value of grains in the above table is based upon the daily volume of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley on the Chicago Board of Trade and the lowest daily closing prices. The value of stocks is based upon the total volume of business transacted in the respective months and the monthly average prive of shares settled through the Stock Clearing Corporation as calculated by the New York Stock Exchange.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

For many months the British shipping industry has been clamoring for government aid. But as the tramp-owners and the liner-owners sang different tunes, and the shipbuilders were in another key altogether, the Government had ample excuse for procrastination. When, however, the discordant cries of "Do this," "Do that," at last merged into a unison of "Do something," they were forced to declare their policy.

The Shipping Subsidy

The Government was rightly opposed to the principle of operating subsidies, in spite of the fact that a large part of the difficulties of British shipping are due to the government subsidies received by its foreign competitors. The fundamental difficulties of the shipping industry are world-wide, and would be only aggravated by further subsidies, which would tend to enlarge the existing surplus of tonnage. "Meeting subsidy with subsidy," as we are urged to do, would be rather like meeting a flood by turning on the bath tap. Moreover, if the Government were to subsidize tramp ships it would be compelled by the inexorable logic of circumstances to subsidize liners.

Nor could the plague stop there; for we have other industries—cotton textiles, for instance — that could legitimately demand the application of the precedent to themselves. Nevertheless, the Government compromised by offering a "defensive subsidy" of not more than £2,000,000 for one year only. It is to be given to British tramp ships, on condition that the shipowners formulate a scheme that must prevent the subsidy from being dissipated by competition among British ships and must insure that it is effectively directed to extending the employment of British ships at the expense of foreign subsidized shipping. The Government has also offered financial assistance (in the form of Treasury loans bearing not more than 3 per cent interest) to British ship-owners to enable them to build new tonnage on condition that they scrap three times as much as they build.

The Gift Horse's Mouth

The offer has been received with chilly contempt by most of the shipowners affected. The "scrap-and-build" policy meets with little favor among them, largely because they refuse to recognize the problem of world redundancy, in which Great Britain has a part; but ostensibly on the ground that even the most up-to-date British shipping cannot equitably compete with foreign tonnage subsidized either by government grant of by low wages and standards. The subsidy is stigmatized as inadequate and the conditions attached as impossible. Yet on the face of them they are reasonable conditions, and it ought not to be impossible to devise a scheme that would pass muster. The course that is finding increasing favor in all quarters is that of charging differential dues in British ports on the ships of countries that subsidize their mercantile marines.

Anglo-German Clearing

The most important outcome of the Anglo-German debt discussions is undoubtedly the move towards an exchange agreement for commercial payments between the two countries. The German undertaking to pay full interest on the Dawes and Young loans, the abandonment of our face-spiting threat to institute a one-way clearing on behalf of the bondholders, even the breach of the Anglo-American front against discrimination between the different bondholders—these things are less important because their duration is brief and questionable. We have saved our faces and six months' interest. What happens thereafter depends, not on the terms of the recent agreement, nor yet on the representations made by the United States, but on the hard facts of Germany's balance of payments. And they in turn depend on her future regurgitations of revolution, her internal economic policy, her exchange policy and the willingness of other countries to accept her goods.

An Anglo-German commercial clearing may well ease the exchange situation. Generally, such machinery merely places a fresh entanglement of red tape in the path of normal trade, but where trade is already gravely restricted by exchange control a clearing arrangement may actually liberalize the conditions of trade. On the other hand, no financial machinery can undo the effect of internal policies calculated to raise prices, when the riechsmark is already much overvalued. The slaughter of the socialistic Storm Troopers is a sign perhaps that deflationary powers are in the saddle. But has Herr Hitler the courage, the ability and the strength to carry through the measure of deflation that is required?

The Gold Bloc

How far, indeed, can the gold bloc themselves confirm and strengthen their present deflationary policies? Even in Italy, where criticism of the régime is scarcely good politics, there may obviously be a last straw even for a Fascist camel's back. The riots in Amsterdam are a portent; for of all gold currencies the guilder is probably the most susceptible to bear attack, and if the guilder were to go, because deflation met with insuperable obstacles, the Belgian franc could surely not hold out long. The French franc itself would not be safe. Nor indeed is it wholly safe even in the absence of such eventualtes. The budget - balancing policy of the Doumergue Government, it is true, has so far met with remarkable success, but the Marquet plan of public works is a move in the reverse direction. The doctrine of spending may yet gain a footing in the very sanctum scanctorum of deflationism.

Number of Surplus Freight Cars Reduced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28 — The car service division of the American Railway Association announced today that Class 1 railroads on June 30 had 337,606 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service.

This was a decrease of 11,298 compared with June 14, at which time there were 348,904 surplus freight cars.

Los Angeles Silk Imports Are Doubled in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 28—Imports of raw silk through the Los Angeles Harbor during June amounted to $1,400,000, compared with $733,000 in June last year. The silk originates in Japan, and is one of the principal items of Japanese-American trade.

Furs, skins and hides also have assumed greater importance in harbor trade totals during recent months, according to the Marine Exchange. Imports of these commodities during June were valued at $220,000. Rabbit skins from Australia made up more than half of this business.

Despite Bullish Crop News Wheat Prices Sell Off

Stock Market Drop a Factor—But Good Buying Noted on Weak Spots

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28—Free selling of wheat followed the drastic decline in stocks, despite the fact that one of the reasons for the security break was the prospects for slower business due to the crop calamity, which is the major reason, of course, for recent strength in grains. While the grain news has continued bullish, buyers lack confidence and the demand wanes on the hard spots, although there appears to be no lack of confident buying on the weak spots. The price range has been about the same as the previous week, though prices now are down about 2 cents a bushel from a week ago.

The cash grain situation shows no signs of weakness. On the contrary, the mills are coming to terminals for wheat, and receipts, especially west and southwest, have dropped to comparatively small proportions. Premiums, generally speaking, have been well maintained. At present, primary receipts are running larger than a year ago, reflecting the heavy selling of the last few weeks.

Canada Also Lacks Moisture

Canadian news has been a strengthening factor in wheat at times, private and official reports indicating deterioration of some of the best sections, owing to dry, hot weather. Rains during June and early July kept the crop in good shape, but were not sufficient to furnish any reserve which the crop needs badly. Winnipeg has held comparatively firm, and Liverpool has shown a relatively strong tone much of the time.

Foreign crop reports show some improvement in the outlook compared to the extremely pessimistic early season reports, but the total crop will be small compared to last year. So far there have been no indications of any Russian offerings. On the contrary Russian reports are pessimistic, suggesting probable famine conditions in some sections. Canadian wheat has been sold for export in fair quantities at good prices compared to those for Argentine wheat, and Plate wheat has been placed abroad in substantial quantities.

May Use Wheat for Feed

The continued dry weather in the West and Southwest already is creating apprehension as to conditions of the soil for next year's wheat crop. There has been no replenishment of sub soil moisture reserves in any quarter. Owing to the practical failure of other crops in many sections the use of wheat for stock feeding may be necessary on quite a liberal scale.

Commission house buying has been adequate on moderate setbacks to absorb the offerings but there is some apprehension lest the much-increased open interest becomes waterlogged, and long liquidation results.

In corn the price action has been similar to that in wheat, the news being bullish, but buying orders comparatively scarce except on the reactions. Crop damage has been extended by the torrid heat wave of the past week, which has taken a heavy toll from the crop even in the more favored sections. It is probable that the greater part of the sealed corn will be needed for local consumption, owing to the deficiencies in other cereals and in hay and pasturage. August 1 private forecasts are expected to be extremely bullish.

Oats and rye trade has been narrow, and the stock yards strike curtailed trade in provisions.

Industrial Output Decreases in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Industrial production during June declined somewhat more than seasonal in contrast with increases in each of the six months from December to May, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

Decreases which were partly of a seasonal nature were shown in factory employment and pay rolls.

The volume of industrial production, as measured by the seasonally adjusted index, decreased from 86 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in May to 83 per cent in June, reflecting chiefly a sharp reduction in activity at cotton textile mills.

Production at lumber mills and at coal mines also declined. In the steel and automobile industries, activity in June decreased somewhat less than usual at that season. At the beginning of July the output of steel declined sharply.

Newark, N. J., Issues $12,225,000 in Bonds

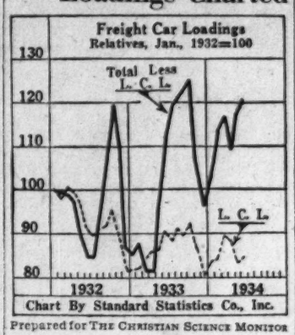
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark, N. J., upon first reading have passed ordinances calling for the issuance of $12,225,000 funding bonds. These bonds will in no way increase the city's net debt, as all are being issued under the financial program, evolved for the city by the financial advisory firm of Norman S. Taber & Co., which provides for the funding of the city's $24,000,000 floating debt.

Of the total, $6,225,000, following the passing of the ordinance upon second reading two weeks hence, will be advertised for competitive bidding.

The remaining $6,000,000 in the form of serial funding bonds, maturing in 12 years, will be issued under Chapter 60 of the Pamphlet Laws of the State of New Jersey, the issuance of which will obligate the city to operate on a cash basis under the terms of that law during the entire life of the bonds.

Less-Than-Carlot Loadings Charted



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE accompanying chart, the less-than-carlot loadings have been charted as a fair representation of the movement of goods into direct consumption, in contrast with all other loadings representing predominantly industrial shipments.

Both classes compare unfavorably with the similar period a year ago.

Marshall Field Trade Up but No Profit Under NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28—The big department store and wholesale dry goods company of Marshall Field & Company here finds that while the NRA may have increased its business somewhat it has not produced profits, Mr. John McKinlay, president of the company, said in his financial report this week.

Although gaining nearly $10,000,000 in total business during the first half of this year as compared to the first half of last year, and thus doing a total of $45,000,000 of business, the company still continued to lose, the report said. Its losses for this period ran to $1,907,000, compared to a $2,375,400 loss in the like period of 1933 on nearly $10,000,000 less business.

These facts were stated by Mr. McKinlay to be "disappointing but not hard to understand. Our sales," he continued, "failed to increase to the extent necessary to cover the increased burden put on us by the NRA and other national and local government agencies. During the second quarter our pay roll was $1,008,00 more than a year ago, and our taxes were $626,000 more than a year ago."

The state retail sales tax is one factor adding to the cost of doing business, as it is absorbed by the store instead of being added on to the retail price of goods.

Mr. McKinlay described himself as "dubious" over the benefits to retail distribution from operation under code regulations. "There is no way," he said, "of telling whether we are getting the volume that we would if the business of the country were not based on codes.

"The fair practice parts especially," he continued, "are fundamentally wrong and cannot be enforced, except against the larger operators. The amount assessed against merchants for expense of attempting to enforce the code is entirely unreasonable."

Pacific Lighting Net $2.27 Share On Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28—Earnings of the Pacific Lighting Corporation for the 12 months ended June 30, 1934, equal $2.27 a share on the outstanding common stock. This compares with $2.94 a share for the like period of 1933.

Earnings were short $1,177,293 of the declared annual dividend of $3 a share on the common stock. The next quarterly dividend payable Aug. 15, 1934, is at this rate.

Notwithstanding a decrease in gross revenues of $1,484,899, taxes showed an increase of $355,778, amounting to $5,740,511 in the 12-month period ended June 30, 1934. Operating expenses show a decrease of $394,654 in comparison with the like period ended June 30, 1933.

The substantial decrease in gross revenues is principally attributable to the reduced consumption of natural gas for domestic and commercial service, which declined 19 per cent because of the protracted warm weather throughout Southern California during the winter and spring. Rate reductions which became effective in 1933 also contributed to this decrease.

Consumption of natural gas for industrial purposes shows an increase of 38.6 per cent over the 12 months ended June 30, 1933. However, the bulk of these sales brings little or no net income because they are made at surplus rates under contracts which stipulate that the companies may turn off the supply and divert the gas to domestic and commercial consumers when required by cold weather or other causes.

Big Oil Firms Are Increasing Land Holdings

Buying Properties in Anticipation of Increasing World-Wide Demand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28 — Large holdings in Texas and Oklahoma oil fields have recently been acquired by the major oil companies with the view of increasing their petroleum reserves, according to a current T. S. Hose review.

"The larger oil companies," says the review, "have attracted much attention in the oil districts of the country during the past year by their acquisition of many important properties. Many people find it difficult to understand why they should pay high prices for oil lands when they have so much oil and gasoline in storage. The answer lies in the fact that the major companies anticipate a world-wide demand for oil and its products which will make present consumption figures seem puny in comparison. Their business is nighly competitive and its primary success is dependent upon the maintenance of large oil reserves. They do not know the moment when the demand for oil will exceed its supply but they are preparing for it.

"Automobiles have become a necessity in this country and oil burners are rapidly approaching that state, but in most parts of the world automobiles are still a luxury. The breaking down throughout Europe of the old monarchies and the establishment of governments for the benefit of the majority of the people has done and will continue to do much to make comforts available to the European public that are now available in the United States. The same could be said in different degree of Asia and Africa.

"The growth of air travel, the improvements in railroad transportation, the advancement of science in various directions in making the lot of man more endurable, all hold tremendous possibilities for the expansion of fuel consumption, and the far-seeing executives of our great oil companies believe that oil must bear the major burden of supply. They do not intend to be caught sleeping at the switch."

Bond Flotations In Canada Exceed Like 1933 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—During the first seven months of 1934, flotations of Canadian Government, provincial and municipal bonds totaled $156,658,284, as compared with $153,330,529 in the like period of 1933, and with $175,601,791 in the first seven months of 1932, according to figures made public by Wook, Gundy & Co.

Of the current year's financing approximately two-thirds were sold in the Canadian market, with the remainder being placed in Great Britain.

Dominion Government financing totaled $80,000,000, as compared with $60,000,000 in 1933.

The ability of the Canadian market to absorb the new issues that appeared was maintained, the entire July total being sold in Canada. During the month of July financing totaled $2,142,800, as compared with $25,069,773 in 1933 and $32,771,629 in 1932. The scarcity of new financing in the Canadian bond market is at once apparent from the study of these figures, says the company. During the month bidding was particularly keen for Ontario, Quebec and Maritime municipalities, calling for tenders and prices showed a decided trend upward. For example, on July 25, the City of Moncton, N. B., sold an issue of $100,000 4 per cent 20-year debentures at 97.07, which was a cost basis to the School Board of 4.22 per cent.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

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INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 4

Great Britain Off to a Flying Start in Defense of the Davis Tennis Cup

Berkeley Bell Wins Sea Bright Final at Last

Places Name on the Tennis Bowl After Many Years of Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 28—R. Berkeley Bell, former Texan, placed his name after many years of striving on the Sea Bright Bowl yesterday, when he conquered Bryan M Grant Jr., the diminutive player from Atlanta, on the historic center court of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club in the final round of the men's singles of the invitation tournament, in another of those five-set matches which have featured the event for many years. The score was 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Helen H. Jacobs and Elizabeth M. Ryan emerged winners in the finals of the women's doubles, defeating Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank, former winners, after a well-fought battle, 7—5, 6—3. Mrs. Van Ryn and her partner ran up a lead at the start, and were at set point in the tenth game, after a break through the service of Miss Jacobs, but a well-placed volley by Miss Ryan ended the opportunity and the balance of the match found the winners in control with Miss Jacobs walloping and Miss Ryan playing net with effect.

Right at the start, Bell showed that he must be reckoned with, as he was working his low chops with accuracy, keeping Grant on the run most of the time. But the little clay-court champion was soon at top speed and both fought every game with skill. The slightest lapse by either on service brought loss. Grant led at 2-1, but dropped the next three games. Grant caught Bell at 4-all, however, and though Bell won the next, Grant took the next three and the set with the loss of only three points.

Bell took the second set easily after Bitsy had won his service in the second game, scoring five games in a row with his service and placements and also led at 3-1 in the third, but Grant exerted his greatest skill and won a long deuce game to reach 3-4. But Bell's service and placements got under way once more, and he won the next two games and the set.

When they resumed play after the rest, however, it was Gran't turn to be brilliant, and he ran up a lead of 4—0 on placements from back court, heading off every attempt of Bell to reach the net, and the little Atlantan took the set easily at 6—2.

The final set was closely fought. Service won to 2-all though Bell had a hard time to win his second, deuce being called six times. But his service finally won it. Grant broke through in the fifth, in spite of an ace by Bell, but Bell came right back with forcing rallies, and finally broke through for victory with three final placements ending with a volley, as Grant fell all over the court in efforts to reach his opponent's well-placed chops and drives. The summary:

Sea Bright Invitation Tennis

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Helen H. Jacobs and Miss Elizabeth M Ryan defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank, 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Singles—Final Round

R Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

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Reducing the Crawl Arm Reach

Improving Your Swimming—*Sixth of 12 Articles*

By **Clarence A. Bush**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IN YOUR battle to increase speed and endurance with the crawl stroke, you may wonder if you wouldn't do better with bigger hands or longer arms. Others thinking along this line have invented web-fingered gloves or strapped disks to the hands, hoping thereby to increase their propelling power. Apparently their desire is to go a great distance with each stroke.

"You probably get more leverage or purchase with your natural equipment than you can employ effectively," said Chauncey A. Hyatt, for years one of the most noted college and club swimming coaches in the Middle West. Mr. Hyatt graduated into the field of consultant in swimming pool design and operation, but was observed taking movies of the champions in action at the recent national amateur races in Chicago.

"Most of the stars," said Coach Hyatt, "make a reduced forward reach, because there is no propelling purchase to be secured at the full extended reach. The motion at the start of the stroke is downward. Pressure applied there may give elevation, but not propulsion.

"As the hand drives through the stroke," Coach Hyatt explained, "the arm should be bent so the hand and the forearm form a broad surface for purchase on the water. This divides the power burden between the shoulder and elbow. If the arm was stroked straight down all the propelling burden would be thrown on the shoulder. Some of the world's greatest swimmers have the shoulder power to stroke straight down, but they might do better if they shortened up their reach.

"As you gather purchase on the water with your hand and forearm," said Coach Hyatt, "and feel the body respond with headway, you gradually increase the power until the stroke reaches its greatest velocity midway in its course. Anybody who paddles a canoe should be familiar with what I am describing. A quick, powerful jab of the paddle cuts through the water without delivering propulsion. If you apply power in a gradually increasing amount as the canoe responds, you get real traction and efficiency out of the stroke. The same with the arm action in swimming."

He said the swimmer should keep the hand in line with the shoulder throughout the stroke. To sweep it wide is to waste energy and sacrifice power. To cross over, that is, catch the right hand in front of the left shoulder, and make an angling stroke, is also a waste. The stroke, he said, should be kept parallel with the body's direction of forward motion.

Showing that plenty of leverage or purchase may be obtained with the bent elbow, using the hand and forearm, Coach Hyatt cited W. L. (Buddy) Wallen, who in his day was among the world's best swimmers. Wallen got so much purchase with palm and forearm he found it unnecessary to hold his fingers together but let them spread, thus reducing his purchase on the water, said Coach Hyatt. Most swimmers cup the hand with the fingers held closely together.

At the finish of the stroke the hand is not extended all the way back, but is brought up rather short, at the hip and not at the knee. This again ignores the extremity of leverage which would result from sending the hand all the way back. To send the hand back with the arm fully extended to the rear would add no propelling power but slow the stroke and tend to submerge the body.

Some swimmers are inclined to extend the hand all the way back and let it trail for an instant, for the sake of relaxation. There is some relaxation to be had there, but it is better obtained during the recovery of the arm.

"This recovery relaxation," said Coach Hyatt, "is secured by pointing the elbow so high the forearm hangs straight down, with the hand flopping loosely. To swing the arm in a horizontal arc means it must be supported by the same muscles used in the power stroke, and its weight extended out in this manner is considerable. To point the elbow high and drop the hand down takes the arm straight forward, puts the burden on muscles not used in propelling, and gives compplete relaxation to the propelling parts.

"One of the features of Medica's stroke is the relaxation he gets in recovering his arms. One reason why he rolls so much is that he swims so low in the water he must turn over to bring the hand clear of the water in moving it forward in recovery in the dangling position.

"The arm in making the forward catch," Coach Hyatt said, "should go into the water hand first, the shoulder and elbow held clear until the hand makes the catch. This eliminates resistance on the elbow and shoulder before the stroke begins. It is only possible with the reduced reach."

Johnny Weissmuller's Stylish Recovery of the Right Arm. 1. Lifted From Water as Hand Reaches Hip. 2. Carried Forward With Elbow High to Permit Forearm and Hand to Dangle and Still Clear Water. 3. Making the Forward Reach. 4. Just Before the Catch Is Made.

Monday:
Using the Legs for Elevation

Alice Bridges Wins National Swimming Title

Lenore Kight Retains A. A. U. 440-Yard Water Crown

U. S. A. A. U. Swimming and Diving Team Standing

Team	Pts
Carnegie Library Club	16
Miami Beach Club	10
Wash. A. C., Seattle	6
Whitinsville A. C. (Mass.)	5

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—An 18-year-old Massachusetts girl yesterday won her first national championship—the 220-yard backstroke—and Miss Lenore Kight, brilliant aquatic star from Homestead, Penna., successfully defended her 440-yard freestyle crown as the national A. A. U. swimming and diving championship meet here reached the half-way mark in a four-day program.

Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass., ascended to the 220-yard title which Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett did not defend by sprinting to a four-yard lead which she held to the finish. In second place was Johanna Gorman of Homestead, Penna., who made a great finish to beat Dorothy Forbes of Camden, N. J., by less than a yard. Miss Bridges's time was 3m. 6s.

The 440-event, which drew the best field of the meet thus far, was a fight from start to finish between Miss Kight and curly-headed Katherine Rawls, of Miami Beach, Fla. Miss Kight gained a lead of four yards on the Florida star, held it until the third lap in which Miss Rawls sprinted to draw up almost on even terms, and then made a great stretch swim to win by 12 yards.

Olive McKean, of Seattle, Wash., who Thursday took Miss Kight's 100-meter title away from her, had to be content with third place, only inches ahead of June Burr, of Miami, Fla. The time was 5m. 40.2s., seven seconds slower than the winner's record, made last year.

Jane Wright, of Cleveland, won the junior girls' 100-meter final in 1m. 15.6s., with Peg Dott, Pittsburgh, second; Evelyn Rawls, Miami Beach third, and Helen Perry, Cleveland fourth.

The 220-yard freestyle relay, open went to the Washington A. C., of Seattle, in 2m. 14s., with Miss McKean swimming anchor. The Lake Shore A. C. of Chicago was second; the Detroit Yacht Club third, and the Ohio Women's Swimming Association, of Cleveland, fourth. The summary:

220-Yard Backstroke—Won by Alice Bridges, Whitinsville, Mass., Johanna Gorman, Homestead, Penna., second; Dorothy Forbes, Camden, N. J., third; Elizabeth Kompa, New York, fourth. Time—3m. 6s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Lenore Kight, Homestead, Penna.; Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, Fla., second; Olive McKean, Seattle, Wash., third; June Burr, Miami, Fla., fourth. Time—5m. 40.2s.

Junior Girls' 100 Meters—Won by Jane Wright, Cleveland, Peg Dott, Pittsburgh, second; Evelyn Rawls, Miami Beach, third; Helen Perry, Cleveland, fourth. Time—1m. 15.6s.

220-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Washington A. C., Seattle (Brooks, Petty, Buckley, McKean); Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, second; Detroit Yacht Club, third; Ohio Women's Swimming Association, Cleveland, fourth.

Argos Keep Margin In Henley Regatta

Canadian Henley Regatta Standing

	1st	2d	3d	Pts
Argonauts	3	5	4	23
Detroit	3	3	1	16
Buffalo	4	2	0	16
Leanders	2	1	0	8
Brockville	1	1	1	6
St. Catharines	1	0	0	3
Dons	0	0	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 28—Westsides of Buffalo, who have won the championship of the Canadian Henley regatta for the past three years, won three races on Friday and drew up into a second-place tie with Detroit, but Toronto Argonauts maintained their lead. Argonauts scored two victories, both by C Campbell who won the junior and association singles, while Leander of Hamilton moved into fourth place by means of two victories.

There were 11 finals on the second day's program, but two of them were rowovers, the first and last. In the feature race of the day Hamilton Leanders defeated Detroit, the favorites, in the junior eights. The summary:

Intermediate 140-Pound Fours (Final)—Won by Brockville (rowover, no time). Westsides of Buffalo scratched.

Junior 140-Pound Singles (Final)—Won by Rymer, St. Catharines; Ryan, Argos, second; Morrison, Detroit, third. Time—9m. 29s.

Junior 140-Pound Eights (Final)—Won by Detroit; Westsides, second; Dons, third; Argos, fourth. Time—7m. 35s.

Junior Singles (Final)—Won by Campbell, Argos; Declercq, Detroit, second; Reid, Argos, third; Austin, Ottawa, fourth. Time—9m. 05s.

Junior 150-Pound Eights (Final)—Won by Westsides, Buffalo; Leanders, Hamilton, second. Time—7m. 25 2-5s. St. Catharines scratched.

Junior Eights (Final)—Won by Leanders, Hamilton; Detroit, second; Argos, third. Time 7m. 12s.

Junior Doubles (final)—Won by Leanders, Hamilton; Detroit, second; Argos, third. Time—7m. 12s.

Junior Doubles (final)—Won by Leanders; Argos, second. Time—8m. 41 2-5s.

Intermediate 150-pound Fours (final)—Won by Westsides; Brockville, second; Argos, third; St. Catharines, fourth. Time—8m. 10s.

Intermediate Fours (final)—Won by Westsides; Detroit, second. Time—8m. 7s.

Association Singles (final)—Won by Campbell, Argos; E. Konrad, Westsides, second; V. Price, Brockville, third; R Ingraham, St. John, N. B., fourth; B. Conlin, Argos, fifth. Time—8m. 51 2-5s.

High School Fours (final)—Bloor, S. C. I. It was a rowover, as Ottawa scratched. No time.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	55	42	.567
Indianapolis	51	45	.531
Milwaukee	51	48	.515
Louisville	49	47	.510
Columbus	48	48	.500
St. Paul	46	50	.479
Kansas City	45	53	.459
Toledo	44	56	.440

Results July 27

Indianapolis 3, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 6.

Mrs. Burnham Files Entry

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Mrs. Florence Burnham, Wilmington, Del., has filed an entry for the world's championship speedboat races at the Canadian National Exhibition late in August. Her husband will ride with her as mechanic.

European Sports Comment

By **R. Maillard Stead**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Run for Their Money

London

IF THE "world's" professional championships decided recently at the Hackney Wick Stadium, here, are a fair sample of paid pedestrianism, then give me the good old amateur stuff. Apart from a bunch of bookmakers and their gesticulating satellites, no one seemed to be enjoying the proceedings very much. In fact, only a few people seemed to be seriously interested in them. The rest were apparently concerned with getting their money on at good odds.

But Not Very Fast

I must admit that, apart from the sprinting, there was nothing much to look at. Take the "world's championship" for 10 miles as an example. There were seven entrants, of whom four started, and the winner (who was half a mile ahead of the second man at the finish) returned a time slower than any winning time in the English amateur 10 miles championship this century. True, the professionals were running on grass, but the track was bone dry and in perfect condition. The winner's time was 55m. 47 3-5s.—which is only 38s. faster than Samuel Dodd's return in the national cross-country championship this year. And Dodd ran 10 miles up hill, down dale, and over obstacles. I imagine that any member of Birchfield Harriers' best cross-country team would have beaten the second and third men in the professional championship, for the third was a mile and a half behind the victor. The fourth competitor did not complete the course.

A Misnomer

The reiteration of the phrase "world's championship" in connection with events that were nothing of the kind seemed to affect my impressions of the racing, for I felt most impatient with all the gentlemen who collapsed so utterly at the end of the half-mile race. The time of the winner, 2m. 1 1-5s., is not fast enough to have won any English 880-yard amateur championship since 1910. And it is seven seconds slower than Clifford Whitehead's time when he carried off the half-mile amateur title at the annual A. A. A. meet last July. But I like the style of the "world's champion," J. Duffy. He would put up quite a good show in the best amateur company.

An Innovation

The nearest approach, in actual fact, to a world's championship standard was seen in an event modestly labeled the 100-yard British professional championship. This was a zippy affair, won in 9.9s. The promoters did something in connection with this race which I cannot recall having seen anywhere else, in Europe or America. They laid the sprint cinder-path straight down the middle of the arena, so that the spectators who were not in the grand-stand obtained a view quite as good as that of the people in more exalted locations. The management had to fix it this way, presumably, to avoid spoiling their greyhound racing track, which represents income. The arrangement certainly served to focus the sprints properly for everybody.

A Highland Touch

Professional athletics flourishes chiefly in Scotland these days, and a Highland touch was brought into the program by the introduction of a caber-tossing contest and a band of girl pipers. The latter won by a handsome margin.

The Money

What might have been an exceedingly interesting competition was the sprinting championship of the Soccer and Rugby Football Leagues. Dozens of interesting personalities might have entered for this, but only six did so. Altogether, one had the impression of being promised much and receiving little, and I should be surprised if the promoters did not find matters rather that way, too, when they peeped into the till afterward. Their expenses must have been heavy and my estimate of the crowd was not more than 5000, most of them in the cheap sections. The "British Games," which are a Whitsun holiday amateur track meet with no championships involved, drew a crowd of more than 17,000.

Hal Surface And Rainville Reach Canadian Final

TORONTO, July 28 (AP)—Hal Surface, University of Texas student from Kansas City, and Canada's western internationalist, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, yesterday won their way to the final of the Canadian tennis championships.

Surface scored in straight sets over 20-year-old Bobby Murray of Montreal and was victor over the country's No. 1 player, Walter Martin, in the quarterfinals. The scores were 8—6, 6—3, 8—6. Rainville was carried to four sets before he eliminated Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

The Kansas City youth gave a spectacular forecourt display that was a trifle more effective than Murray's all-round game. The American also made fewer errors and was steadier in the extra-game sets.

Two Vancouver players advanced to the championship round in the women's singles. Eleanor Young, winner of the junior ladies' title earlier in the day, defeated Ontario's champion, Mrs. Gilbert Nunns, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, while Caroline Deacon eliminated Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Roderich Menzel to Play In U. S. Tennis Singles

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Roderich Menzel, the big Czechoslovakian Davis Cup star who defeated J. H. (Jack) Crawford in the European zone final, has entered the national singles championship to be contested at Forest Hills in September, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday.

Menzel's entry increases international interest in the tournament, in which England's Frederick J. Perry, who has now captured the American, Australian and British singles crowns in succession, will defend the title he won last season. The entry of Perry and F. H. D. Wilde of England was received some time ago.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Orleans	15	9	.625
Memphis	18	11	.621
Nashville	15	11	.577
Atlanta	14	13	.519
Little Rock	11	14	.440
Chattanooga	10	13	.435
Knoxville	10	16	.385
Birmingham	9	15	.375

Results July 27

Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 4.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 3, Knoxville 2.
Little Rock 7, New Orleans 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

BRAE BURN plans to make "Bill Blaney Day," Wednesday, Aug. 8, a memorable affair. The new state champion is a popular member of the Brae Burn Club, and an attractive program has been arranged. Teamed with Mel Heath, the champion will play against Johnny Nies, whom he defeated in the state final, and Francis Ouimet. A dinner will follow the exhibition, at which Herbert Jaques, president of the U. S. G. A., and Charles Gross, M. G. A. president, will be honored guests.

Crescent Canoe Club, Breed's Canoe Club, Samoset and Nite Owl Clubs, all have sent teams to the national canoe championships at Trenton, N. J., today and tomorrow.

Notices are out now for the open tournament at Bear Hill Golf Club, Wakefield, Aug. 16, 17 and 18. With Dr. A. E. Collins, chairman of the golf committee, and Les Cottrell, club professional, on hand to look after things the tournament should be a success.

Lewis Pierce of Wollaston has qualified in the junior division of the National Rifle Association as a distinguished rifleman, the highest grade of shooting proficiency. He is a member of the Boy Scouts of America, Troop No. 19, Rifle Club. Five other Massachusetts boys, all members of the Malden High School Rifle Club, have qualified as expert riflemen, next highest grade. They are: Norman Bayes, Norman Cheever, Ward Porter, Elton Thresher and Hugh Turner.

J. A. Turrell is proving a valuable asset to the M. G. A. He refereed the final of the state junior tournament at Woodland yesterday and left shortly after for Waterbury, Conn., where he will take charge of the Massachusetts team in the Tri-State matches.

Harry Graff, captain of the Peabody High School team of which John McNiff, runner-up to Pat Hegarty in the junior golf final yesterday was a teammate, toured the Woodland course in 76 yesterday to best Ted Frazier in a playoff for the medal.

It isn't often that Massachusetts has been able to claim national swimming champions, so Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass., should be given some sort of due recognition. Dinners and presentations have followed feats much less important.

The four featured players in the state junior golf championship have been arranged in an exhibition at North Shore for tomorrow. Pat Hegarty, champion, John McNiff, runner-up, Harry Graff, medalist, and Ted Frazier, who lost the playoff for the medal.

Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, hopes to add a hard-hitting outfielder to his roster within the next few days. He has been trying to make a deal with the Albany club of the International League for either Sington or Powell, but so far, all attempts have failed. Yesterday it was announced that Hal Lee will be unable to play in the Brooklyn series over the week-end. He may be out even longer than that.

There were 27 players from Massachusetts listed to compete in the New England amateur golf tournament at Waterbury, Conn., Monday.

The Red Sox come to town next week-end to meet the Washington Senators in a two-game series at Fenway Park. Single games are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday. The Sox go away for four days more and then return for a long stay against western opposition.

It is expected that thousands will witness the thrill producing motorcycle races to be held Sunday afternoon, starting at 3 p. m. on the Topsfield fairgrounds race track, on the Newburyport turnpike. Many famous riders have entered including Jesse James, one of the winners at Keene, N. H., in the 200-mile national motorcycle championship races. Sunday racing is new in Essex County and the management has made provisions for the parking of 10,000 cars free on the fairgrounds.

Eunice Dean of Texas Wins N. H. Tennis Titles

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 28 (AP)—Eunice Dean of Houston, Texas, yesterday won the New Hampshire State and White Mountains tennis title by defeating Lydia Kayser of Wilmington, Del., 6—3, 6—4. She then teamed with Ralph De Mott of Narberth, Penna., to capture the mixed doubles title with a 4—6, 6—2, 6—2 victory over Mary Douglas and A. F. von Bernuth of New York.

In the men's doubles final, Hugh Oakley, Montclair, N. J., and Frank Osgood, Great Neck, L. I., triumpheo over De Mott and James W. Mersereau of New York, 6—2, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

Major League Baseball

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	34	.622
Detroit	57	35*	.620
Cleveland	50	40	.556
Boston	50	44	.532
St. Louis	40	45	.471
Washington	43	50	.462
Philadelphia	35	54	.393
Chicago	32	61	.344

Results July 27

No games played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	34	.638
Chicago	56	36	.609
St. Louis	54	38	.587
Boston	46	49	.484
Pittsburgh	43	48	.483
Brooklyn	40	52	.435
Philadelphia	40	54	.426
Cincinnati	30	60	.333

Results July 27

New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 0.
Only games scheduled.

Bill Terry's New York Giants went further ahead in the National League baseball race yesterday by defeating the Phillies, 6 to 3, while the Cubs were idle and the Cardinals were losing. Today the world champions hold a three-game advantage over the second-place Cubs and a five-game lead over the third-place Cardinals.

The Giants had all of their runs as early as the third inning. Roy Hansen started pitching for the Phillies, but was in trouble in the second inning and was finally taken out in the third. Four New York runs came home in the second after two were out and then Johnny Vergex hit a homer with a man on in the third. Hal Schumacher just coasted to his fifteenth victory of the season Johnny Moore accounted for two of Philadelphia's runs with a four-bagger.

Bill Swift had the better of a pitchers' battle with Jess Haines and the Pirates defeated the Cards, 4 to 0, yesterday. Swift was master of the situation at all times. He struck out seven batters, did not walk a man and allowed only one St. Louis player to get as far as second base. Haines held the Pirates for six innings, but in the seventh they broke out with three runs. Gus Suhr's triple started the rally, to be followed by hits by Traynor, Thevenow and Grace, and a long fly by Swift. All seven St. Louis hits were singles.

Saranac Lake Event Canceled

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Saranac Lake will not hold a motorboat regatta this summer for the first time in 26 years, J. A. Galaway, commodore of the Boat and Waterways Club, announced yesterday. Failure of the village board to assist the club in sponsoring the regatta was given as the reason for its discontinuance.

Diana Fishwick Case

Diana Fishwick, one of the best of Britain's women golfers, was among those originally barred as amateurs by the Ladies' Golf Union abroad because of her activities in journalism. The Fishwick girl, claiming she had spent $7500 and devoted six years to training in journalism, forced a favorable reconsideration of her case.

Canadian Stars In England

LIVERPOOL, July 28 (Canadian Press).—The Canadian contingent for the British Empire Games, which start a week from Saturday, reached Liverpool yesterday aboard the Duchess of York. They proceeded immediately to London.

75,000,000 Golf Rounds

Forecasts of 1934 golf play based on mid-season reports by members of the P. G. A., indicate there will be approximately 75,000,000 rounds of golf played in the United States this year. The figure represents almost a 50 per cent increase over 1933. Almost 30,000,000 are estimated for women.

Endeavour Ships Little Water in a Long Swell

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR En Route to America, July 28 (AP)—We rolled heavily in a long swell yesterday but shipped little water.

Owing to the heavy sea, however, we were forced to decrease speed, making only 228 miles for the 24-hour run to noon.

Our noon position was 40 degrees 24 minutes north, 21 degrees 4 minutes west; barometer 30.37 and falling, wind north northeast.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	64	40	.615
Toronto	61	42	.592
Rochester	60	45	.571
Albany	51	49	.510
Montreal	51	52	.495
Buffalo	49	55	.471
Syracuse	42	59	.416
Baltimore	31	67	.316

Results July 27

Newark 6, Rochester 3.
Baltimore 14, Montreal 5.
Baltimore 7, Montreal 0.
Toronto 7, Syracuse 5.
Buffalo 9, Albany 6.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	21	12	.636
Los Angeles	20	13	.606
Hollywood	19	14	.576
Missions	18	15	.545
Seattle	18	15	.545
Oakland	16	17	.485
Sacramento	11	22	.333
Portland	9	24	.273

Results July 27

Seattle 6, Sacramenta 3.
Hollywood 9, Missions 4.
Portland 4, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.

Hodapp to Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Acquisition of Urban Hodapp, an infielder, from St. Louis Cardinals has been announced by the Knoxville Smokies. Hodapp formerly played with the Boston Red Sox and the Cleveland Indians.

Austin Stops Shields; Perry Defeats Wood

(Continued from Page 1)

regain the cup lost to France in 1927 and won last year by Great Britain.

Austin vs. Shields

First Set

Austin	4	4	0	9	1	1	1	4	4	5	—6—33
Shields	1	1	4	7	4	4	4	1	0	3	—4—29

Second Set

Austin	1	4	2	6	0	2	4	4	4	4	—6—31
Shields	4	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	2	—4—25

Third Set

Austin	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	—	6	—30	
Shields	0	1	6	1	1	1	4	—	1	—14	

Runyan, Shute, Wood and Kunes In Semifinals

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Craig Wood of Hollywood, N. J., and Denny Shute of Philadelphia, who met in a play-off for the 1933 British open crown with Shute triumphing, won their quarterfinal matches yesterday, and will meet today in one of the two semifinals of the professional golfers championship.

Wood registered a notable 2-and-1 victory over Al Watrous, the Detroit veteran, who conquered Champion Gene Sarazen Thursday, while the sharp shooting Shute shattered par for the third straight day in eliminating Al Houghton of Washington, D. C., 6 and 5.

Another semifinalist is Paul Runyan, 26-year-old White Plains (N. Y.) star, who nosed out young Dick Metz of Chicago, 1 up on the thirty-sixth green.

The medalist jinx caught up with Bob Crowley of Dedham when he was defeated by Gene Kunes, a comparative unknown from Norristown, Penna., 4 and 3.

Wood's conquest of Watrous was the high spot of a day which saw all the contestants with the exception of Crowley keep below par figures. A stampeding gallery of 2500 watched the match.

Outdriven sometimes by as much as 50 yards, with Wood belting the ball almost 300 yards off the tees with a brassie, Watrous did some sparkling work around the greens to stay with him. Wood rattled off four consecutive 3's to square the match at the twenty-sixth and went out in front for the first time when Al's putter betrayed him. He closed the match with a 15-footer for a birdie three on the thirty-second and slammed a spectacular No. 7 iron close to the thirty-fifth cup for another birdie to win.

The Wood-Watrous contest was easily matched by the duel between Wood's former assistants, Runyan and Metz. They waged their battle to the thirty-sixth green where Runyan received a break, thanks to a woman spectator who blocked his strong spoon shot to the green. Had the woman not stopped the flight of the ball it would have settled under the large wooden scoreboard near the club house, giving Metz a chance to keep the match alive.

Shute won much as he pleased from Houghton. The Philadelphian who is 29 years old, shaved seven strokes off par for the 31 holes the match lasted, giving him a record of 28 under par for 96 holes of match play. Against Walter Hagen in the first round he was 10 under, and he cut Ky Laffoon of Denver down Thursday with an 11-under-par showing. He hasn't been over par on any hole with the exception of one since the two-man warfare began on Wednesday.

Annual Tri-State Golf Teams Gathering

WATERBURY, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Most of the leading amateur linksmen in Conecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, were awaiting the signal to tee off in the annual tri-state matches at the Waterbury Country Club today. The annual matches are to serve as a preliminary for the New England amateur championship which starts Monday at this exacting course.

Rhode Island's team includes Tommy Tailer of Newport, Ralph Rooks, Mike Robel, J. P. Burke, E. M. Caldwell Jr., C. H. Edward, J. H. Hennessey, L. A. McGowan Jr., H. G. Roscow, J. H. Lanahar, and C. B. Round.

The Massachusetts team includes: Rodney W. Brown Jr., Wilfred Crossley, Francis Doyle, James Gannon, Julian Hargraves, Melville F. Heath Jr., Eddie Kirouac, Joseph P. Lynch, Phil Simons and R. W. Wilson.

The Connecticut team includes Capt. Frank Ross, Tony Kosinski, state champion, Bobby Grant, Charlie Clare, Bruno Pardee, Pete Petroske, Burt Resnik, C. Ward Birch, Sherry Munson, Dow Ahern and W. S. Meany.

Wales Retains Bowls Title at Belfast, Ire.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ire.—Wales retained its title as champion country at Bowls by winning the annual quadrangular international tournament with England, Scotland and Ireland here recently. The Welshmen were undefeated in their three matches while each of the other countries sustained two defeats. Although the Irishmen finished at the bottom of the table for the fourth year in succession they had the satisfaction of registering their first win in the tournament in three years. Most of the players will be in opposition again in the Bowls section of the second British Empire Games at Paddington, London, in August. The scores were:

Wales defeated England, 116 shots to 93.
Wales defeated Scotland, 85 shots to 84.
Wales defeated Ireland, 111 shots to 88.
Scotland defeated Ireland, 101 shots to 78.
England defeated Scotland, 104 shots to 94.
Ireland defeated England, 106 shots to 92.

Sopwiths Sail for U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 28 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith, sailing today in the Aquitania for the United States with Mrs. Sopwith, declined to predict how Endeavour, his challenger for the America's cup, would fare in the races off Newport this September, saying, "All I can tell you is that we will do our best."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program
6:15	Orchestra concert	politans; ensemble	St. Louis game	Little Jack Little
6:30	Jackie Heller; orch.	Henry King and	Melody Mart;	"Jack Armstrong"
6:45	Little Orphan Annie	his orchestra	Yankee Singers	Mischa Reginsky
6:00	Johnny Johnson orch.	Evening Tattler;	News; Service	PGA Golf Tourney
6:15	Baseball résumé	records; skits	Sports reports	CBS dance music
6:30	Reports; features	News; music	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	John Herrick; orch.	NBC dance music	popular program	CBS dance music
7:00	News; World in Review	Three Scamps	Front page drama,	Reports; news
7:15	Flying talk	"Homespun"; talk,	Script act; music	Isham Jones and
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	Comedy Capers	his orchestra
7:45	orchestra	Sisters of Skillet	"Fats" Waller	Andrew Jacobs n.
8:00	Monitor Interview	Emil Coleman and	Manhattan Sere-	20th Cent. Ens'mbl.
8:15	Bavarian Band	his ochestra	naders; popular	Melody Cruisers
8:30	ERA Symphony Or-	'Hands Across the	Program of sym-	Elizabeth Stedhoff.
8:45	chestra concert	Border"; musical	phonic music fr'm	Getting the News
9:00	Musical Jamboree; va-	"One Man's Fam-	Robin Hood Dell,	Local dance music
9:15	riety program	ily," dramatic sk.	Fairmont Park,	Organ soloist
9:30	Edwin Franko oGld-	Chicago Symphony	Phila., by m'mb'rs	Local dance music
9:45	man band from Cen-	Orchestra concert	of Phila. Sym-	Sports; news
10:00	tral Park, New York	"Cuckoo" skit	phony Orch., Jose	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features	Guy Lombardo &	Iturbi, conductor.	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra	Andrew Jacobson	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers.	Sports; features	congregation
11:00	Chicago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	Abe Lyman Orch.	Glen Gray & Casa	Sign off
11:30	News; Charlie Davis	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra	
11:45	& Ernie Holtz Orchs.	his orchestra	Ferde Grofe	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Phantom Strings	Church service	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Musical Turns	choir and organ	program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Romany Trail:	Symphonic Album:
12:45	symphony orchestra	cago Round Table	musical program	recordings
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	chorus and soloists	his orchestra	with speakers,	organ; soloist
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders
1:45	W. Sockman; music	NBC harpist	ensemble	musical program
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist	ERA Civic Orch.,
2:15	Hawaiian music	the Commodores	¾ Hour in ¾4 Time	und. H.E. Dickson
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Tune Twisters mu-	Beale Street Boys.	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program	sical program	Tito Guizar, tenor.	his orcestra
3:00	Organ recital by Dion	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	ERA Symphony
3:15	Kennedy	Time; sketch	Orchestra, Victor	Orchestra of Un-
3:30	Chautauqua Concert:	Dancing Shadows;	Kolar, conductor,	employed Mu-
3:45	Barrere Little Sym-	concert ensemble	from Chicago	sicians' concert,
4:00	phony Orchestra, un-	John B. Kennedy	Buffalo Variety	from Boston Mu-
4:15	der Albert Stoessel:	NBC soloist	Workshop progrm	seum of Fine Arts
4:30	Mrs. Thomas A Edi-	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade;	Organ recital,
4:45	Edison, guest speaker	Orchestra con-	soloists; speaker;	Francis Cronin
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	cert, with guest	orchestra	The Playboys
5:15	speaker; music	conductor	Twilight Reveries.	"Poet's Gold"
5:30	90-piece orchestra;	Sentinels: chorus,	Salon Gems,	Sanderson and
5:45	choir of 2000	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:15	Hills: drama	from New York	Sports: music	PGA Gold Tourney
6:30	Reports; features	Henry Davis and	Summer Musicale.	Piano soloist
6:45	Baltimore Band	his orchestra	Charles Barnet or.	Baseball scores
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening Service
7:15	in's Orchestra	Go-Round; pop	dramatic sketch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	NBC program by Mu-	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights:	ple Baptist
7:45	sical Art Quartet	ports; recordings.	mal equartet	Church; sermon:
8:00	Jimmie Durante:	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	soloists; piano	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	duo; quartet; or-	"River Raphsody";
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	chestras	music and drama.
9:00	International variety	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Boston Opera Club
9:15	program from Paris	popular soloists	Pauline Frederick	Orchestra under
9:30	"A Flier in Futures"	American Album	Fred Waring's	Raffaelo Martino
9:45	Sport report	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Reports; news
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	"Hall of Fame";	Kay Kayser's	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese	Nat: Shilkret or.	novelty band	his orchestra
10:30	"L'Heure Exquise":	Canadien Capers:	Organ recital	Ferde Grofe pre-
10:45	voices; strings	variety show	Sport reports	senst 'Americana'

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, direction of Lieut. Charles Benter.
11:30 WNAC, "Five-Minute Real Life Stories," by Arthur C. K. Hallock and Oliver C. Elliot.
12:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Radiocast of Davis Cup Tennis matches by William T. Tilden II.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at ground-breaking ceremonies for "America's Little House."
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra; direction of Eric Delamarter.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber's orchestra and Joey Nash, tenor.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout with William Daly's string orchestra; soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Esplanade Concert, Boston Symphony Players under Arthur Fiedler.
8:30 WAAB, "Raffles," amateur cracksman in "The Adventure of the Buckeye Tree."
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, House Party program with Joe Cook; Don Voorhees orchestra; soloists.
9:30 WNAC, Lud Guskin's Continental Orchestra; pianist; vocal trio.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, National Music Camp (Interlochen, Mich.) orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, guest conductor.
10:00 WAAB, Wayne King and his orchestra
10:30 WAAB, Leisure League of America program; speakers; orchestra; soloists.
10:45 WEEI, Gothic Echoes; organ and chorus.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Emil Coleman, 11:15; Jack Denny, 11:38; Don Bestor, 12. WEEI—Harold Stern, 11:15; Carl Hoff, 11:30; Sammy Watkins, 12:05; Park Central, 12:30. WNAC—Glen Gray, 11:15; Jan Garber, 11:45; Enoch Light, 12:30; Leon Belasco, 12:45.

Art Notes

At the Trevitt House

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Works of craftsmanship predominate at the twelfth annual exhibition of the Marblehead Arts Association, held in the Capt. Samuel Russell Trevitt house, Frank Gardner Hale, chairman of the Craftsmen's Guild, contributes examples of jewelry, and reveals himself as an incipient woodcarver. Amelia Muir Baldwin contributes cartoons for tapestry needle work, drawing upon medieval themes and garden lyrics for subject matter. Mirrors decorated with floral designs painted on glass and polychrome bits of metal work come from Edgar F. Curtis; while Daddy Scott, designer of toys, is represented by a lively group of advertising figure cut-outs.

Sailors and sea captains who frequent the exhibition find particular delight in the meticulous exactitude of the old-time sailing vessels painted on lamp shades by L. Butler Wales.

The upper galleries are devoted to oils, water colors, pastels, drawings, prints and works of sculpture. One of the most interesting paintings, perhaps, is "Marblehead Postman," by Orlando Rouland, a high keyed realistic study in grays, blues and greens.

Although there are many landscapes and harbor studies in the exhibition the more significant canvases seem to be found among the portrait sketches, such as those by Lillie C. S. Smith and Ingrid Selmer Larsen. Perhaps the strongest of the landscapes are "Clouds" and "September Sky," by H. W. Powers.

Florence Bessom is revealed, both as a painter, contributing water colors, and as a sculptress with a mother and child study in the round and a dual portrait relief. Of the drawings, the most adequate are the pencil sketches of old houses and streets by Morton O. Hodges.

The exhibition continues through Labor Day, Sept. 3. D. G.

Maine Farm Taxes Found 245 P. C. of Pre-War Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 28—Farm real estate taxes in Maine took $2.45 from every $100 worth of the farmers' property in 1932 as against $1.26 before the war, a rise of 245 per cent since 1913, it was announced here.

The percentage of Maine farm land value taken in property taxes in 1932 was the second highest such drain reported in the United States, only Mississippi, with $2.66 for each $100 of value exceeding it. Farm real estate taxes increased steadily in Maine from 32 cents an acre in 1913 to 2 cents in 1931, then down to 7 cents in 1932.

Australian Relief Bill Big

Australia will spend $71,500,000 on unemployment relief during the financial year 1934-35.

Motion Pictures

Poor Jane Eyre

It is unfortunate that, having realized the potentialities of Charlotte Brontë's famous novel, "Jane Eyre," the producers of the current film at Loew's State have not been able to bring more of the drama to the screen.

Those who hoped for another faithful transcription such as the recent "Little Women" are bound for disappointment. The current film follows the more melodramatic incidents of the book, to be sure; but the whole point of the original novel has been overlooked.

Virginia Bruce decorates the title rôle with a performance which attempts to substitute saccharin beauty for acting ability. Even Colin Clive as Edward Rochester and Beryl Mercer as Mrs. Fairfax—both of whom are players of first rate ability—go through the devitalizing process to emerge sweet and spineless.

It should be said for this Monogram picture that the scenery, costuming and photography are better than average. But the essential factor, a strong, faithful dramatic treatment of the story, is unfortunately missing.

"Gulliver Mickey," "Goofy Movies No. 4" and "The Tune Detector" do their bit to improve the entertainment value of the program, the first-mentioned being particularly good.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

MAGNOLIA—"Oliver Oliver." Directed by William Williams. Oceanside Playhouse. 8:30.
COHASSET—"Interference," with Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.
MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Heat Lightning." Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—Ann Harding and William Powell in "Double Harness." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Richard Arlen in a tropical tale, "Come On, Marines."

BEACON—"Keep 'Em Rolling." Another marines story, with Walter Huston. 9:15, 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 9:30. Also "Crime Doctor."

EXETER—"Heart Song," an English production featuring Lilian Harvey. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also Otto Kruger in "Crime Doctor."

FINE ARTS—"Those Happy Days," with Brigitte Helm. A comedy with a background of beautiful European scenery. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Le Million."

BOSTON—Stuart Erwin in "Bachelor Bait," a light comedy. 10 a. m., 12:22, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also Jack Holt in a tropic drama, "Black Moon," with Fay Wray.

KEITH'S—Warner Baxter and Madge Evans in "Grand Canary." A medical man fights an epidemic in the Canary Islands. Also Shirley Temple in "Pardon My Pups," a short feature. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Marker," from a story by Damon Runyon. 2:18, 4:36, 7:34, 10:12. Also Gracie Allen, George Burns and Guy Lombardo in "Many Happy Returns."

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Pat O'Brien and Glenda Farrell in "The Personality Kid." Fenway at 1:20, 4:56, 7:32, 10:08. Paramount at 9:10, 11:38 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50. Also George Bancroft in "Elmer and Elsie."

STATE—"Jane Eyre." From Charlotte Brontë's novel. With Virginia Bruce and Colin Clive. Also "Mickey Gulliver," Walt Disney cartoon. 1:15, 5:35, 7:35, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN—"The Notorious Sophie Lang," with Alison Skipworth, Leon Errol, Gertrude Michael and Paul Cavanagh. From a Saturday Evening Post story. Vaudeville. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

ORPHEUM—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," with Ronald Colman. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Rock of Gibraltar"; "Conquest of the Air"; Merrie Melody cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:50 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. 8.

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"L'Arlesienne" suite ..... Bizet
Andante from "Unfinished" symphony ..... Schubert
Böhmische Polka ..... Weinberger
"Barber of Seville" overture ..... Rossini
Two movements from "Military" symphony ..... Haydn
"Gold and Silver" waltz ..... Lehar

SUNDAY

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—At 8:30, on Charles River Esplanade.
"Sambre et Meuse" march ..... Planquette
"Merry Wives of Windsor" overture ..... Nicolai
Second movement, 4th Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Andante in Moto di Canzone ..... Tchaikovsky
Irish Rhapsody ..... Victor Herbert
"Robin Hood" selections ..... de Koven
"Londonderry Air" arranged for strings by ..... Sir Hamilton Harty
"Artists' Life" waltzes ..... Strauss
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

BERKSHIRE TRIO—In the Playhouse-in-the-Hills, Cummington.
Trio in C minor, Opus 101 ..... Brahms
Trio in C major ..... Mozart
Concerto in D major, Opus 21 ..... Chausson

Cruises

S. S. EVANGELINE—Sails from Hoosac Tunnel Docks at 10:30 for harbor cruise and sight of fleet at Provincetown. Returns at 6.

S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD—Sails for Provincetown from Long Wharf at 10:15. (Weekdays at 10.) Arrives back at 8:15.

NANTASKET LINE—Boats leave Rowes Wharf hourly for Pemberton and Nantasket.

S. S. STEEL PIER—Leaves Commercial Wharf at 10:15. (Weekdays at 10.) Sails through Cape Cod Canal and back.

RAWDING MOTORBOAT TOUR—Two-hour, 20-mile sightseeing trip among islands of harbor. Daily at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 8:30. Office, 633 Atlantic Avenue.

PLYMOUTH LINE—Sailing, Sunday only, from Central Wharf at 10:15 a. m. Arrives Plymouth at 2. Returns at 4, arriving at Boston at 7:30.

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Sound picture, "The Life of the Frog." 10 a. m.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Motion pictures dealing with acoustics, energy, oxidation, the molecular theory, sound waves, Mt. Rainier and Yellowstone Park. Tickets may be obtained free at the Summer School office. Pictures shown at 4, 6:45 and 9, in the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard.

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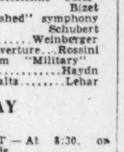

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Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER ONIE AVEI LEE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

B. Marion Reed *Marion R. Cary*
Marion Flower Shop
Phone 2834
914 TAMPA STREET TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1941, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

Ponce de Leon Beauty Shoppe
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr
WE TRY TO PLEASE

Golden Eagle
COAL
Long Burning - Non-Clinkering
Lowest Prices Now in Effect
STEARNS COAL CO.
Inc.
Wa 6400 ATLANTA

THE WHOLE WORLD
is hurrying to return to quality
Muse's never left it!
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
"The style center of the south"
PEACHTREE, WALTON, BROAD

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

UNITED SHOE REPAIRERS
and Hat Cleaners
Shoes Dyed Any Color
109 Peachtree—Opp. Piedmont Hotel

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
Melrose 5300
DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR
YOUR PLAY HOURS
we are ready with equipment—
Golf Tennis Football
Fishing Baseball Swimming
TRAMMELL SCOTT & CO.
66 BROAD STREET N. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
General Tires
Third and Mulberry Sts. Phone 4116

Annuities
LIFE INSURANCE
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
EDWIN R. HOVEY
403 GRAND BUILDING PHONE 4305

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Wash Suits and Summer Dresses
Given Special Attention
Mountain City Laundry
Abbott-Knight Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Phone 4900
CENTRAL CAB CO.
10c taxi service within city limits.
80 SOCIETY ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Food Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

NEW CADILLAC limousines, with experienced drivers, for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE 1211 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Stadium 2600 (Allston, Mass.).

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON 130 University Rd. Brookline, Mass.; Asp. 5603

BOOKS

RARE BOOKS for sale. Edward Bellamy's first editions complete, perfect condition; submit offer. Write Box L-8, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

WOULD like small bungalow or part of cottage with kitchen privileges for month of August somewhere in Conn. or Catskill Mountains. Write Box B-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Why Longwood Towers?

BECAUSE Longwood Towers offers not only the convenience of a fine town residence, but the extraordinary attraction of its own extensive grounds.

Several acres of lawns, flowers, and shade trees form a private park about the widely spaced buildings. Comfortable garden furniture invites repose in beautiful, quiet surroundings.

Rates are surprisingly low. A booklet with complete information is available upon request. Telephone BEAcon 6460.

LONGWOOD TOWERS - BROOKLINE

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open. 9-7.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-5 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

ENJOY ECONOMY!

Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.

PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Upper 5 rooms, porch screened; garage; 10 minutes to Newtonville church; $55. DORIS CARLEY, W. New. 2966.

BROOKLINE (Longwood section)—3 rooms, most adaptable for 2 persons, compact; exceptional location, refined neighborhood, sunny; other listings; ownership management, Asp. 4604.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adults family; apply on premises.

LONGWOOD MANOR, BROOKLINE, MASS. 94-102 Longwood Ave.—4-5 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, stall showers; restricted building; owner management. Beacon 4440 or Asp. 1060.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites,
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

WELLESLEY, MASS., 16 Appleby Rd.—6-room apt., 2nd floor; fireplace, screened porch overlooking beautiful garden; quiet neighborhood; adults. Apply 62 Leighton Rd., or phone Wellesley 1901-M.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly remodeled upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; desirable location, near trains and trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water provided; adults only; references required. Tel. Parkway 0790.

REAL ESTATE **REAL ESTATE**

A Rare Opportunity
CAMBRIDGE

A beautiful home set amidst magnificent trees and shrubbery on a lot over 20,000 sq. ft. on a delightful street in a restricted residential district. 5 minutes by auto or Mass. Ave cars to Harvard Sq. and 15 minutes to Park St. 8 rooms and 3 finished in attic; 2 bathrooms; 3 open fireplaces, oak floors throughout; best furnace on market, steam heat with oil burner attachment; 3 stationery basins in bedrooms, lavatory in lower hall; 1000 sq. ft. veranda. In best repair. Price about half its original cost. Phone Porter 5080-W.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road. Tel. 536-M, Nahant, Mass.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished cottage on Lewis Bay, Hyannis Park, all conveniences, Frigidaire; 8 rooms and bath; month of August $200. Tel. Falmouth 1056-W, or write D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD, Falmouth—Summer camp for sale; woodland and lake shore with full riparian rights; hunting and fishing; $700. D-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMP, Fresh Pond, Manomet—Four large rooms, well furnished, boat, bathing. FRANK TURNER, 4 Nelson St., Plymouth, Mass.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder; skilful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 5441.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 168 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M. during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

ALLEN HOMESTEAD—Ashuelot, N. H. Easily accessible; ideal for restful vacation; homelike; $14. MRS. H

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CLIP this when in need of loving, practical attendant or companion for gentleman, hour, day, week; willing to read and study. Box B-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED houseman or handy man, 34, wishes position, city or country; 6 years last position. Write Box H-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OPEN for engagement after July 31st, a man with broad experience in contracting and engineering both in field and in office; experienced in designing, estimating, handling labor of all kinds, purchasing of materials and awarding of contracts for sewers, waterworks, streets, bridges, dams, mill buildings, public buildings and residences; 15 years as manager of general contracting firm employing from 100 to 250 men; familiar with the installation of boilers, turbines paper and other manufacturing machinery; healthy, strong and active; can go anywhere. D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, housekeeper, or care of children desired by English woman; drive car, sew. Christian Scientists preferred; free to travel. Apply THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.—Pine-wood camp, facing mountains, right on water; large airy rooms, electric lights; very best food; good bathing. MRS. A. P. MILLER, R. F. D. 3 Laconia.

SPEND your vacation at On-a-Lake Farm; large, airy rooms; lake near at hand; 1 hour's ride from Boston. Telephone Natick 1963-J or write ETHELYN MORRILL, 54 Plain Street, Cochituate, Mass.

TWO WEEKS OF REFRESHING CAMP LIFE may be yours at
SEA PINES ADULT CAMP
From August 25th on, the facilities of this excellently equipped camp are offered to adults. Small cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes, with private beach, wholesome food. $15.00 per week.
Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Massachusetts

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFUL summer home, 7 rooms, 4 fireplaces, running water, fine location, 1400 feet above sea level; good roads and 2 miles from village; at low price: 3 acres of land around house, or if you want a farm 45 acres.
FRANK BOWKER
Russell Hill Rd., ASHBURNHAM, MASS.

CAPE COD HOUSE for sale, 6 rooms, old pine finish, 3 fireplaces, well-sweep, good repair; quiet; amount of land optional; 3 miles from Concord, N. H. ELVA RUSSELL, 286 Pleasant Street, Concord, N. H.

DUXBURY, MASS.
FOR RENT from August 1 for balance of season; house beautifully located on Powder Point; 5 rooms, 3 baths, 2 maid's rooms, bath; 2-car garage with chauffeur's room. Apply MRS. S. W. GIFFORD JR., Box 4, tel. 103.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE, COTTAGE
Ocean front, 7 rooms, modern, bath, electricity, piazzas, garage; wonderful view. Longwood 1957, FRED BATES, 134 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MICHAEL DE STEFANO, VIOLINIST
N. Y. Philharmonic, teaches at 67 W. 55th, New York City, and Southbury, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St. Boston Han 3121

WANTED

YOUNG man, 25, wants to join 1 or more men for vacation in August. Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box C-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors finest assortment 21 Folders, Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-28, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople—100% profit; 21-folder $1 asst.; 14 deluxe folders; gift wrappings; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
Firm of good standing in position to act as GENERAL AGENTS for first-class competitive articles. Excellent shop frontage and large warehouse in PRAGUE. E. HACKL & CO., Spalena 47, Prague 2.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR 529 rue Royale New Orleans, La.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Light, cool, connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; use of roof garden; also 3 or 2-room apartment, furnished; week or month. R. C. Everest, 262 Mass. Ave. KEN. 5168.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; view of The Mother Church park; running water, adapted for students or transients; prices reasonable, garage. S. J. S.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

CUSTOM-MADE GOWNS

EXCLUSIVE New York designer desirous of establishing London clientele will make ladies' gowns, coats, etc., at nominal prices during summer months; from 2 gns.; consultations and estimates free. Write MIRIAM MORGAN, c/o 85 Conway Rd., London, N. 14.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MENTONE-A. M.
"The Pearl of the Reverie"
Between Monte Carlo and Nice, lovely villa of 12 rooms, completely furnished; all year home; modern improvements; attractive garden. Communicate with A. LEMAIRE, 103 rue St. Lazarre, Paris, France.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable home; paying guests; students; garden; garage; Frs 260.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières.

POST WANTED

NURSERY governess, 25, seeks post Oct. 1, Germany or German family abroad; knowledge French, Engl., piano; best references. FRL. HILDE VOIGT, b/Frau Agnes Becker, Angerstr. 2/1, Borna Bez. Leipsig, Germany.

SWITZERLAND PREFERRED—Woman graduate (Hon. Lond.) seeks post in school or family; usual subjects, German, fluent French. Box M-2744, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Important Cutlery-Silverware firm seeks serious, competent representative.
TOURET-GRIMARD
Coutellerie, THIERS, Puy-de-Dôme, France

ROOMS TO LET

Rotterdam. For rent—Te Huur
Op vry Bovenhuis ongem: Zit 8
Slaapkamer of Zieslaapkamer
Met gebruik van Keuken, Billyke
Condities. Adres: Roderyschestr: 28A

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RIVIERA, Antibes—Commodious, comfortably furnished villa, lovely views, garage, large garden; to let £3.10.0. weekly, or would sell, furnished, freehold £3000, or offer. Apply, MAJOR BROMLEY, 45, Shaftesbury Rd., Southsea, Hampshire, England.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES.
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water
Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES
HATS for LADIES
Valborg Rocatis
WORSAAESVEJ 13 ST.
MODERATE PRICES
"JOSI" - GLOVES
ALLEGADE 4 COPENHAGEN K
TEL. 13579
We make your gloves to suit your personal individuality.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
und
übernimmt auch den Vertrieb
Fernsprecher: Sammel-Nr. 76 00 61
Postscheckkonto: Berlin 1 00 67
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienalle 86 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel. Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 50 Jähr. Besteh
Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers
BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr 63 Tel D 6 Wedding 0781
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE
A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen onderhoudswerken. Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dijkveldstr: 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ITALY

FLORENCE

LUIGI FASOLI
Finest Florentine Leather
LUNG ARNO ACCIAIOLI 10

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5
TOKIO
ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks
BOOKS—MAGAZINES STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store
Large Assortment in
Wool and Silk Materials
(Pure and Artificial Silk)
Cotton Materials, Tobralco
AU BON MARCHE S. A.
SPITALGASSE 3-7
Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181
ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331
JOH. KRAMER
Bookbinding
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.281
Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Flurstrasse
Tel. 35.632 Tel. 33.003

Business Trips

Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and the best routes. When you purchase goods advertised in the Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417
An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive
Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4
Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTIE FEMININE
Founded 1822
MACONNERIE
GYPSERIE & PEINTURE
(Masonry, Plastering, Painting)
JEAN CHOMETY
11 Rue Verdaine Tel. 50.658

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136
Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
MAISON RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits
RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE
C. Zellweger & Co.
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626
Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

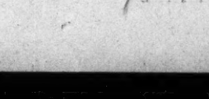
DIAMONDS

We are specialists in DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town
ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town
MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town
MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town
House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen.
15 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN
Shorthand *Typewriting* *Duplicating*
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone 2-3033

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily Deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 980



Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

MAISON VOGLER
HAIRDRESSER
Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 WEST STREET PHONE 211
ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127, 341 West Street.
THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12 Borough Market. Phone 858
Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3038
Ansteys
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St.; telephone 2325.
E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305
Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth. 180
LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007
FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 BROOK STREET Phone 1121
HENWOODS
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981
COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
(Next Advertiser Office)
ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality:—Tennis Rackets
Phone 588 83 FIELD STREET
Ask Your Grocer for:
EUZOL Floor Polish. Cloudy Ammonia. Salad and Cooking Oil. Sheep Dip. Sheep Marking Oil. Motor Car Polish.
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 2378, Dbn.
SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road
Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
Wakeling Bros & Clarke Ltd.
Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices.
472 West Street Phone 68

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Factory Distributors for
KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigerators
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
IRONS, KETTLES, HEATERS, ETC.
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
RELIABLE
Poplin Shirts
Neat Stripes in Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6
Crown-All Hats
Super Quality *Smart Colours*
19/6 27/6
HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets
J. P. WHERRIE
Grocer and Provision Merchant
4 Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank
Phone 42-1124
BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. Smith & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street
Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add. Smithbat
ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets
THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville
D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239
"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street
ALEC BURDEN, A.R.SAN.I.
Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber Drainer, and Gas Fitter
Hot Water Installations
103 Claim Street, corner Kotze Street, Hillbrow, Phone 44-3033

Union of South Africa

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For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS
Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries.
High Class Confectioners
dinners
teas, lunches and
37 LOVELAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

"Fanny"
Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.
The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

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The Pietermaritzburg
Co-Operative Society Ltd.
138 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning OUR SOCIETY.
ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895
MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 Church Street Tel. 2918
Mackay Bros. & McMahon
LIMITED
Radio, Music, Pianos
"Majestic" Refrigerators
180 CHURCH STREET Phone 2570

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Box 409 Phone 133
GREATREX Ltd.
240 PRETORIUS STREET
The pioneer firm for all high class leather goods, and sporting requisites
Ladies' Handbags a Speciality
Our Prices are Reasonable
Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
36 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Mr. B. G. Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE
Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.
V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cr Chalk St and Lutwyche Rd Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
Free Delivery All Branches
Be Smart—Yet Comfortable
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 Queen Street, Brisbane
G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane
O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7138 Estimates Free

GEELONG

Bryant & Lane
210-214 RYRIE ST., GEELONG
Ladies' Tailors
Frock and Corset Specialist

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.
MELBOURNE
Readers of the "MONITOR"
are invited to take advantage of the easy-payment system provided by
BALL & WELCH
LAY-BY
Any goods may be secured by paying a moderate deposit and the balance in easy convenient instalments. Hundreds of our regular customers use this convenient service. Just say to the assistant—"It's a Lay-By." No fuss—no bother. Come in and talk it over.
BALL & WELCH
LTD.
Flinders St. to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE
Also at Castlemaine
georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St.
SYDNEY
B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department
Gouge
Pty. Ltd.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton
Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science Church
St. Kilda Rd. and at
225 LATROBE ST., MELB.
ALSO AT BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
TYRES
RETREADING
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS
BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
483 COLLINS ST., MELB C. 3692
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 949
PLANT NOW FLOWER SEEDS
For SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.
MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
18 BARKLY ST ST. KILDA MELBOURNE
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

SINGLETON'S
Cleaning Contracting SERVICE
THEATRES OFFICES
RESIDENCES
Speciality—Carpet Shampooing
With or without removal.
SYDNEY B3788 MELBOURNE F5619
DRESSMAKING GOWNS, SUITS, ETC.
MARTHA DOWER
CEN. 8254
Age Chambers
239 Collins St.
MELBOURNE
WALTER & BOWKER
OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined and Glasses Carefully Fitted
PHONE F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, MELB.
"Nat McEwans"
"WILMAR"
CORSETS Mrs. Lottie Martin
SALON
LINGERIE Miss D. Williams
294 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 5218
PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electricians Hot Water Engineers
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak S.E.2
Electrical Appliances Stocked
Tel. Win. 1649
HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty Ltd
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

MILLINERY
OLIVE STEWARD
147 Glenhuntly Rd., Elsternwick
Tel. L. 1996 *Large Head Fittings*
Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney
THE AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S WORLD
Managed and Edited by a Woman at 358 Collins St., Melb.
6d Monthly at All News Agents
"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
Closed During Winter Months
RE-OPENING 18 AUGUST
Olinda Falls Rd., Mt. Dandenong
Kalorama

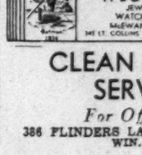
AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

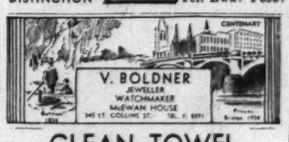
FURNISHINGS

CRAIG'S
Craig's Furnishings Department specialise in Happy Modern Furnishings at reasonable prices for everybody's home.
Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1
INCLEY
Our Managing Director has returned from London and Europe with the latest models in Gowns, Hats, Wraps, Sportswear.
Tel. C. 8866 EST. 1887
183-187 COLLINS ST.
THE WATTLE
For Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every night
Closes at 2 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.
The Wattle may be reserved for private functions
374 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE C. 1.
TELEPHONE CENT 5984
283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE
A Busy Corner

BOND'S FOR MILLINERY AND NECK WEAR
C. 5998
The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
PELTIER
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street
CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30
Let us Make your Lampshades



PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins St.
5th Floor
over "The Wattle"
Tel. F. 6348
RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE BEAUTY SALON
F 2794
(Late San Francisco)
EXPERT ATTENTION IN ALL BRANCHES
33 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg.
TEL. C. 3356
"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office
Good Tailoring
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE Suits and Costumes
Swanston Street from £6. 6. 0.
MELBOURNE, F. 2211.
PROTECTION Means Peace and Security! INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2001
PUBLICITY PRESS Ltd. Pty.
PRINTERS OF DISTINCTION
10 Victoria St. Brunswick
Tel. Bwk: F6387



V. BOLDNER
JEWELLER WATCHMAKER
McEWAN HOUSE
CLEAN TOWEL SERVICE
For Office Use
386 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE
WIN. 5620

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

MERLES
GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 COLLINS ST.
Howey Court, Melbourne
Book Lovers
GIFTS
TRAVEL
BIOGRAPHY
MEMOIRS
POETRY
DRAMA, etc.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
239 Collins St., Melb.
Book Shop and Library for Books
Tel. F2261

PARRAMATTA

TOOLS
For all Trades The Farm & Home
PHONE UM 9234
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST. PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE
THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth
THOMAS BROWN
Visits Pupils, Organ or Piano
Pianos Tuned, Satisfaction Guaranteed
Address, 8 Heytesbury Rd., Subiaco

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday.
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.
L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter St
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260

Flowers Chosen for Quality and Outstanding Beauty
FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS Ltd.
120 KING STREET
SYDNEY
TELEPHONE: B 6061 (THREE LINES)
Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor; Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262
J.B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street
SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years. Phone MA 5583

The Crown Studios
in Conjunction With
The Swiss Studios
(A. A. BINNIE)
New Address:
BERNARD'S BUILDINGS
387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
(Opp. Strand Arcade)
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years M. A. 5329
Electrical Contracting and Repairs
BUILDERS' and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
If it concerns the HOME, ask US.
Crockery Glassware Kitchenware
Starr's SERVICE STORE
Delivery Service Phone
337 Parramatta Road, Leichhardt Pet. 381
Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447
Robin
Small Girls' and Boys' Frocks, Suits, Coats and Hats—Baby Wear—Hosiery—Lingerie
105 Elizabeth St., Sydney
(Between King and Market Streets)
Phone: MA 1126
GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991
ACME CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Etc.
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066
ALBERT MASSEY
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEY
PATENTS, TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS
Telephone: B. W. 6114
Challis House, Martin Place
SYDNEY
Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE
PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F1502
PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 80 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY
Telephone F1151 three lines
Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5489

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH & MARKET STS.

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Who Is Your Trustee?
Does he possess the knowledge and experience which the acceptance of that office demands?
Permanent Trustee Coy.
of N. S. W. Ltd.
offers unexcelled trust service—combining security and experience with efficient administration.
Ask for explanatory booklet.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway Newtown and Parramatta

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

S.F. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
Service Station PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN
TELEPHONES Office) M 4237 Sales (2 lines Service L 2781

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney
Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs
Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

W. A. WARD & Co
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season
Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne. N. S. W.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church.
Phone: X. 3544

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M.-W.-1278

TELEPHONE MA 2597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

NEW ZEALAND

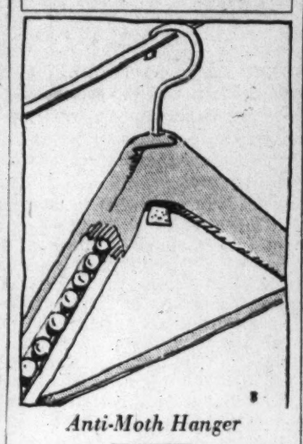
CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Anti-Moth Hanger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLES T. BALOCHI, of Roanoke, Va., has discovered a clever way to outwit the wily moth, in this new garment hanger (United States Patent No. 1966373.) The hanger has hollow arms, into which one merely insets moth balls or crystals, so that the odor may seep out the little ventilating holes. A cork blocks up the central hole after the hanger is filled. Clothes put away on these hangers, in an airproof place, should be safe from hungry hordes of insects.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ezekiel—Four syllables, *E-ze'-kih-el*, not *Eh-zeek'-yel*.

Covenant—*Kuv'-e-nant* (*u* short, *e* as in create, *a* clipped); not *kuv'-nunt*.

Multitude — End it *-tude*, not *-tood*.

Salth—*Seth*.

Shew—The *e* is sounded as in sew.

Water—Sound the *a* as *au*.

Variableness—The first *a* is long. This applies also to "vary," "variance," "variation," "varied," "variegate," "various," etc.

Thither — In each instance the *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Renew—The effort to give the long *u* sound is worth while.

Blasphemeth — The accent is on the second syllable. The *a* is intermediate as in *ask*, *blas-feem'-eth*.

Parenthetical matter — Parentheses enclose matter inserted by way of explanation; and such matter should generally be read so as to distinguish it from the context — usually slightly faster and in a somewhat lower tone. For example, "(then said he to the sick of the palsy)" is of less importance than what was said.

Perfected—The stress is preferably on the first syllable.

Principle—This is a powerful word, too important and meaningful to be tossed off with a hurried *Princ'-p'l*. Sound the three syllables, *Prin'-sih-p'l*.

Theory—Do not forget the *o*.

Polytheism—The only emphasis is on the first syllable, *pol'-ih-the-izm* (*o* and each *i* short, *e* as in create.)

El Dorado—The *a* is two-dot as in *arm*. The fabled city of gold in South America; hence applied to any place of fabulous riches.

Met, meet—Note that "met" and "meet" suggest action or movement toward a common point by both parties. A person cannot be met who does not arise and make an effort. A mutual approach is necessary.

From—The vowel is a short *o*, not short *u*.

Scientifically—End it *-kal-ly*, not *-kly*.

Nutriment—Long *u*, not *oo*.

Pedantry—If the accent is on the first syllable, this and allied words must take a short *e*. Thus we have *ped'-ant, ped'-ant-ry, ped'-an-tizm;* but *pe-dan'tik* (*e* as in create). A "pedant" ostentatiously displays learning.

Morale — *Mo-ral'* (*o* as in obey, *a* preferably intermediate as in *ask*).

Hecatombs—On state occasions of great rejoicings it was the practice in ancient Greece and Rome to offer up to the gods sacrifices of a hundred oxen at a time. The Greeks, in fact, had a word *hekatombe* which specifically designated such a sacrifice; it was a compound of *hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox." In the course of time the word came to be applied to any sacrifice or slaughter of a large number of victims; and our English word is not infrequently used in a sense indicating an extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

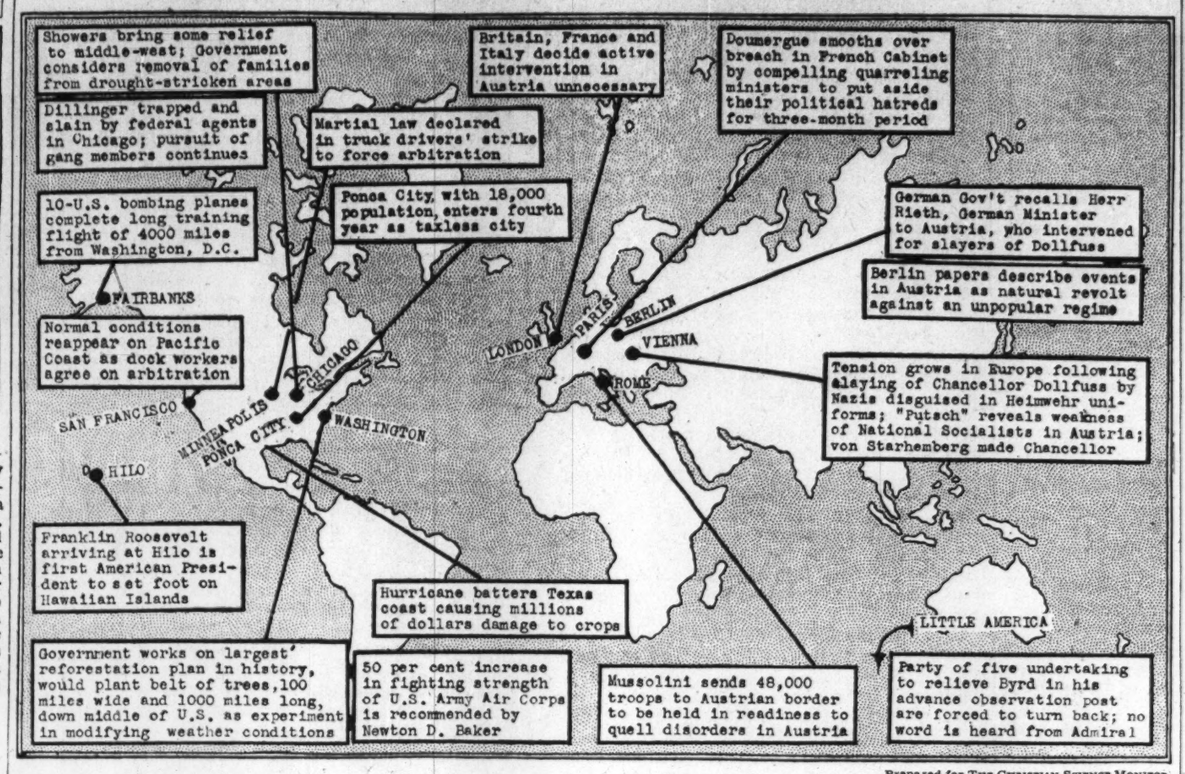
Sound the word preferably *hek'-a-tomz* (*e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *o* short).

Stereotyped—The first *e* is preferably short, *stehr'-e-o-typed* (second *e* as in create, *o* as in obey; secondary stress on last syllable).

Aflame—To be read as though one saw the fire.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Showers bring some relief to middle-west; Government considers removal of families from drought-stricken areas
Britain, France and Italy decide active intervention in Austria unnecessary
Doumergue smooths over breach in French Cabinet by compelling quarreling ministers to put aside their political hatreds for three-month period
Dillinger trapped and slain by federal agents in Chicago; pursuit of gang members continues
Martial law declared in truck drivers' strike to force arbitration
Ponca City, with 18,000 population, enters fourth year as taxless city
10-U.S. bombing planes complete long training flight of 4000 miles from Washington, D.C.
German Gov't recalls Herr Rieth, German Minister to Austria, who intervened for slayers of Dollfuss
Berlin papers describe events in Austria as natural revolt against an unpopular regime
FAIRBANKS
Normal conditions reappear on Pacific Coast as dock workers agree on arbitration
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
VIENNA
ROME
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS
PONCA CITY
WASHINGTON
Tension grows in Europe following slaying of Chancellor Dollfuss by Nazis disguised in Heimwehr uniforms; "Putsch" reveals weakness of National Socialists in Austria; von Starhemberg made Chancellor
HILO
Franklin Roosevelt arriving at Hilo is first American President to set foot on Hawaiian Islands
Hurricane batters Texas coast causing millions of dollars damage to crops
LITTLE AMERICA
Government works on largest reforestation plan in history, would plant belt of trees, 100 miles wide and 1000 miles long, down middle of U.S. as experiment in modifying weather conditions
50 per cent increase in fighting strength of U.S. Army Air Corps is recommended by Newton D. Baker
Mussolini sends 48,000 troops to Austrian border to be held in readiness to quell disorders in Austria
Party of five undertaking to relieve Byrd in his advance observation post are forced to turn back; no word is heard from Admiral

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Zebul's Stratagem

WHEN ZEBUL, Abimelech's deputy or chief officer, was acting as "ruler of the city" of Shechem (Judges 9:28 30), the town was visited by a certain "Gaal, the son of Ebed," who came with a body of men and was courteously received (verse 26). However, during a harvest festival, Gaal appeared in his true colors, scoffing at the authority of Abimelech and Zebul and talking in high-sounding phrases about a revolt.

Thereupon, Zebul secretly advised Abimelech of this state of affairs, suggesting that he surround the city (verses 31-33); and when he did so, Gaal was disturbed to see men advancing from every quarter, and was forced by Zebul to put his former braggart speech into action by attacking the man whom he had scorned. The result was a signal victory for Abimelech. And so the empty boast of Gaal was silenced, for "Abimelech chased him, and he fled before him" (vs. 40).

Just Between Us

REALIZING that frank comments are always welcomed at headquarters, W. H. D. of Birmingham, Ala., writes:

I suggest as helpful in relation to international amity that we have besides English and American deeds of kindness (Sundial articles), some from countries such as Japan and India.

The inside back page is, in a sense, the page where the readers become the writers. The Sundial, for example, is theirs; and, for that matter, so are the Vocations, the Camera Club, the Jokes, etc. Perhaps readers in the lands the correspondent mentions will be glad to come forward with proof that courage, kindness, and thoughtfulness to others are indeed expressed everywhere.

In mentioning the features which our readers have assisted so much in preparing, the Quotation for Today should not be overlooked. And this gives us the opportunity of publicly thanking the friend in Camberly, Eng., the globe-trotter at present in Los Angeles, the school teacher in Brooklyn, the active worker in Philadelphia, the gentleman in Chicago, the lady in Northwood, Eng., and another in Bournemouth, who have been periodically sending in lists of gems for this feature. In perusing the great works of literature they have copied inspiring statements, giving the source and author, and sent them along for the edification of fellow-readers. Scores of other friends have also been assisting in this gratuitous, but none the less welcome, activity. Small wonder, then, that the Quotation should be running neck and neck in popularity with the Sundial.

Will some one settle a question? In the days of the horse and buggy; why did we drive with one foot hanging out?—*Feature Editor.*

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

All in the Point of View

A CERTAIN man went to New York, and he bought him an Excess Fare Ticket, and he boarded the Twentieth Century Limited, and he felt very important because he was getting off one portion of the surface of the earth and upon another somewhat more swiftly than did his grandfather when he traversed the same road in the other direction three score years and ten before. For his grandfather drave an ox-cart westward and saved money, and he drave the Twentieth Century eastward and flung money out of the car window. And in that fashion do men of this generation rise to a position of superiority above their grandfathers.

And he came into the city of Little Old New York. And he entered a great Inn hard by the station, so that he entered, it by the Subway, and he went not upon the street.

And when the morning came he entered the Subway again, and ran down to Wall Street. And the building where he did business had its own Subway Entrance, so that his feet pressed not the soil of New York.

And he descended again into the Subway and returned until Forty-second Street, for he had an errand in Times Square, and he followed the Green Line to the Shuttle Train, and did his business in Times Square, and he followed the Black Line back to the Shuttle Train and he returned unto Forty-second Street. And a friend invited him to lunch at the Yale Club, and he entered that from the Subway. And he took an Uptown Express and went many miles, and he poked his head out of the subway long enough to see Grant's Tomb. Then he looked at his watch and hastened back into the Subway and returned to the Inn, and paid his bill, which was Some Bill, and he grabbed his bag and hustled into the Subway and followed the Green Line to the Shuttle Train, and got off at Times Square, and took the Downtown Express to the Pennsylvania Station and entered it from the Subway, and returned unto his home.

And he said unto his friends, I have seen Little Old New York; and behold, it is an Hole in the Ground.

But New York hath an Elevated as well as a Subway, and he knew it not. And it hath cars that travel on the surface as well as those that go above and below it; and buses that go up Fifth Avenue, and Rubberneck wagons with a man with a megaphone. And it hath Churches and Libraries and Art Galleries, and he had seen only the Subway.

And many a man goeth into a strange city and hunteth out its underground life, and saith, It is a wicked, wicked city. But the city was not wicked save only that wicked men acted wickedly in it.

And beloved, there be those who travel through life in the Subway: neither do they even suspect how large is God's world above ground, nor how nobly a man may live who keepeth himself upon an higher level.

And I considered these things, and I said in mine heart that I will live the life of one who useth this world at its best, and who discovereth in it more than that which may be discovered by the life of the Subway.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Car Caretaker

MOST of my unmarried women friends are business women and drive their own cars; but they depend entirely on the garage for repair work and upkeep of their cars, even to washing them. They have at times mentioned the fact that they wished they could let a reliable man take full charge of their cars

Couldn't a reliable, honest mechanic build up a fairly nice business by taking care of business women's cars? He could keep a card index of some sort as to greasing, battery attention, etc., and call for their cars and service and check them. One or two customers, if convinced of his integrity, could probably bring all their club or business associates to his attention and in that way give him plenty of work.

Viviene N.

Brevities

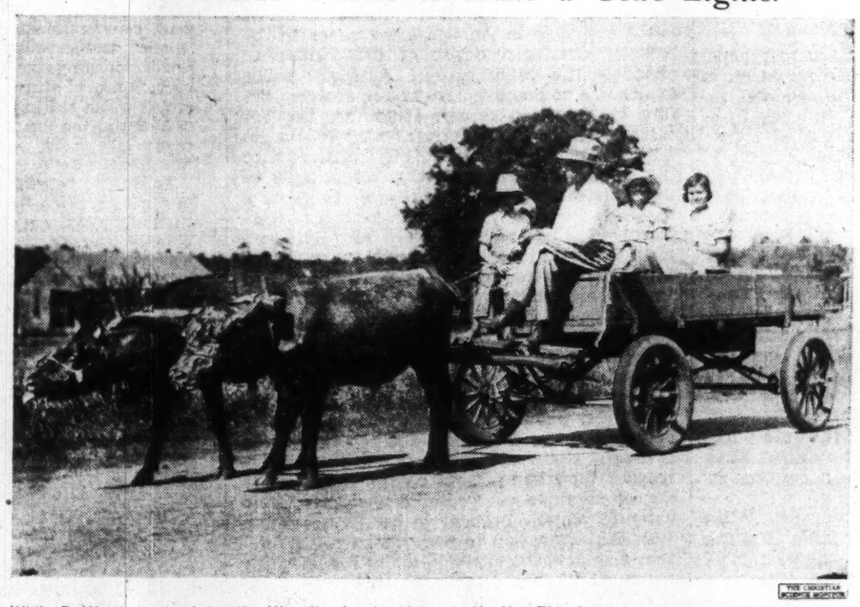
Hubbard (Ore.) Enterprise: Statistics indicate that women spend more on their make-up than the Government spends on warships. But you'll never see a fellow taking a warship out to dinner.

Arkansas Gazette: After an unsuccessful candidate retrieves his hat from the ring he wonders how he ever managed to wear one that large.

Los Angeles Times: But, then, if the manufacturer didn't change the lines of automobiles every year, the salesmen couldn't change their lines.

Humorist: "If you had the finest library in the world and fire broke out," asks a librarian, "which twelve books would you save?" The twelve nearest the door.

Flivver Yields Wheels to Make a Yoke Lighter



While E. W. Marcure, of Seattle, Was Touring in Alabama, He Met This Interesting Blending of the Old and the New—an Ox Team That Had Gone Modern. Of Course, He Remembered the Monitor Camera Club.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

(Memphis Commercial Appeal)

Memphis, Tenn.

IN 1930, when the people of Arkansas were suffering grievously from drought, others in sections more fortunate were generous in sending supplies of foodstuffs and forage to Arkansas. Among these were the good people of South Dakota.

Today South Dakota is experiencing the worst recorded drought in the State's history. Crops are being destroyed. Animals are suffering. An actual food shortage threatens.

South Dakota has not yet asked for outside help, nor is Arkansas waiting to be asked to give it. Governor Futrell has organized a state-wide drought relief committee. It is asking contributions of foodstuffs and animal fodder. Twenty carloads have already been pledged. Much more will be given by a people who really know what suffering and devastation a drought can cause.

South Dakota cast her bread on the waters of Arkansas' distress four years ago. It shall go back to her now manyfold.

In Lighter Vein

Pig's Tempers Doesn't Fugit

A doctor, riding along a country road, came up with a boy leisurely driving a herd of pigs.

"Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the rider.

"Out to pasture 'em a bit; to fatten 'em."

"Isn't it pretty slow work to fatten them on grass? Where I come from we pen them up and feed them on corn. It saves a lot of time," said the doctor.

"Yes, I suppose so," drawled the lad, "but what's time to a pig?"—*London* (Ont.) *Free Press.*

A Real Rôle

A chorus man out of a job was given a small part in a play. He merely had to walk on, seat himself and say "Well, here I am." At rehearsal he did not give satisfaction.

"No," bellowed the director. "Try it again. Now, come on like a man."

"My goodness," retorted the chorus man, "for $15 a week he wants me to do character parts."—*London* (Ont.) *Free Press.*

Even Steven

Someone remarked to Shaw, on seeing a lot of wealthy loungers hanging around a London hotel: "These rich people make me tired! What's the use of having money if you don't know how to enjoy it?"

"But why fret about it, old chap?" returned Shaw. "Are you any better off? What's the use of knowing how to enjoy money if you haven't any?"—*Girls' World.*

Secret of Leadership

"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."—*Washington Star.*

Deadlock

"Do you think the various countries are really wedded to this League of Nations?"

"Perhaps so," replied the statesman, "but sometimes they seem to be joined in holy deadlock."

Always There

"Beg pardon, but haven't I met you somewhere?"

"Shouldn't wonder. I've never been anywhere else since the day of my birth."—*Girl's World.*

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

—DOUGLAS JERROLD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Good-Will Expert*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks did a cute trick today-
He saw Buzzy chasing bits of paper and things that Sarah was sweeping up in the kitchen-
And every now and then he got in her way—
So Tw. didn't do a thing but march in and take him by the nape of the neck and carry him out of her way—
Boy! If things like that don't keep her in a good humor I certainly will be a surprised pup!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

When the World Drifted

HOW unheedingly the world strolled into war twenty years ago today! Without crying wolf or drawing unsound analogies between events of the last few weeks and those which led to the greatest catastrophe of history, we can with profit reread a bit of news from July, 1914. The Monitor's files—and those of other newspapers—disclose what seems now an amazing unconcern.

Serajevo, of course, hit the headlines, as would any assassination of the heir to one of the principal thrones of Europe. On June 28, the Monitor gave the lead position to the killing of Franz Ferdinand. And the next day a news story and the leading editorial explained certain political implications such as the Archduke's opposition to Pan-Slavism and his subservience to the Vatican. The editorial even said the assassination had not merely a national but a "European importance." Yet its real importance was unsuspected and with the exception of seven lines on July 1, Serajevo dropped off the first page of the Monitor until July 17.

On that day a dispatch from Budapest reported Count Tisza, the Premier, telling the Hungarian Parliament that Servian propaganda in Bosnia and Herzegovina could be halted and Austro-Hungarian administration in those provinces improved. All during this time Europe seemed much more concerned with Servian activities in Albania and the gestures of Albanians against Italy. The Monitor reported the Italian and Austrian press filled with this situation. Other European news was devoted to disorders in Ireland and British discussion of Home Rule, the Kaiser's annual cruise, President Poincaré's visit to Russia, and a French parliamentary inquiry into defects in the army. Today one can see the relation of these items. But to the reader of that day they had little connection.

For there were many more spectacular and engrossing things to read about. The United States was concerned with the pacification of Mexico and of major league baseball players who threatened to strike. Congress was well warmed up over anti-trust legislation but had promised to adjourn in September. The summer's tennis battles were approaching a climax with McLoughlin and Murray the major-generals. Such things as the height of street-car steps needed settling. And even as today, Hawaii was in the news, asking statehood.

On June 24 the Monitor reported Vienna's ultimatum to Servia, but even then the size of the crisis was not perceived. On the 27th it said:

> Since Saturday the situation as regards Austria-Hungary and Servia has developed at a rapid rate. War has not been declared but diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off.

What seems now a singularly incongruous note, but one which at that time would have been echoed by many people, was sounded, in an editorial in the Monitor of July 27. In a discussion of business as a promoter of international understanding, but without conscious relation to immediate dangers, was this:

> So far as records of history go, never before was there such universal recognition of the necessity and power of neighborliness among the nations.

On July 28 the Tsar is reported starting on a trip to the Finnish Skerries. Yet alarm is spreading. London is proposing a peace conference. The efforts are to localize the conflict.

By the twenty-ninth there were anti-war demonstrations in Paris and Berlin, but the drift continued. Austria's declaration of war is reported. The Monitor's lead editorial was titled "The Servian Crisis," a modest head, in the light of later events. On the thirtieth "Belgrade Is Occupied" was the leading news. Even on August 1 hopes were still held out though Russia was mobilizing.

There is talk about "some arrangement" before the "flames of war spread farther" but the arrangers seemed helpless. Germany was mobilizing, Belgium and Holland were concerned about their neutrality. By the third Germany was declaring war on Russia. On the fifth Britain was in it.

Certainly there is today no such unconcern about the possible development of another world conflagration. Indeed there is too much fear that every little upset will prove the "explosive incident." It is not fear but calm effort to really establish peace which is so imperatively needed.

Tammany and a Paradox

ALFRED E. SMITH is back in the Tammany fold. Of course, he's never been out! But he might as well have been during the last five years, for all the attention the inner council of the Curry-Walker régime paid him. When Mr. Smith would no longer support Mayor Walker, his counsel was not sought, and while he remained a sachem, he declined for the first time in his political career to take the stump for the city ticket last autumn. Now Mr. Smith is back in the inner council and already has had conferences with James J. Dooling, the new Tammany chieftain.

But what sort of political wonder is this? How can Sachem Smith, who has been fighting for a new charter and for changes in county government, ally himself with a Tammany which has opposed those things? Can he do one thing with his right hand and not be aware of what his left hand is doing? Will Mr. Smith win Tammany over to the charter?

However little the New Deal may have in common with Tammany, Generalissimo Farley's approval of Mr. Dooling as chief has indicated its need of Tammany and willingness to work with it. While Tammany is both down and out in city affairs, its support is needed to reëlect Governor Lehman this autumn and thereby get the State in line nationally for 1936. Moreover, Tammany has been so thoroughly discredited and defeated that if it wants to regain lost ground, it must be willing to take orders (and patronage) from Washington, and apparently from "Al" Smith, too, to say nothing of Governor Lehman.

"Al's" return illustrates that politics makes strange bedfellows. It is paradoxical that support for charter reform should now be sought from hitherto arch-enemies of such innovations. However, Mr. Smith's prestige is so strong that acceptance of his ideas on the charter may prove the price which Tammany must pay to have him back. Already Tammany has shown its willingness to go into the matter afresh.

If by his mastery of political techniques and strategy, his straight-thinking and the forcefulness of his leadership and personality, Mr. Smith can bring about the long-sought charter reform for New York by gaining the support of a Fusion administration, Tammany Hall, the state Democratic Party, a recalcitrant Democratic Senate and a reactionary Republican Assembly, it would write a new and amazing chapter in political history.

Austria and Anschluss

EVENTS of the forty-eight hours following the unsuccessful National Socialist "putsch" in Vienna have indicated that intervention by the powers of Europe may not be necessary. Diplomatic representations in some form may be occasioned. But continental chancelleries, and alike the League of Nations, remain watchful but reserved.

In the main, only two developments would have provoked forceful foreign intervention in Austria. The first would have been inability of the constituted authorities to maintain order. The second would have been an overt act from the German side of the Austro-German border. Both fortunately appear to have been avoided.

The stringent measures taken by Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg as Chancellor toward suppressing revolutionary activity appear to have accomplished their purpose. The extent of the human sacrifice which they involved is not yet officially known, but the casualty list appears to run unhappily long. For the moment the sporadic outbursts of the National Socialists are under at least a semblance of control. The three or four towns in Styria and southeastern Austria which were held by the revolutionaries have passed back to the control of the Heimwehr, the private army of the Chancellor, and the troops under command of Major Emil Fey, the iron Minister of Defense. Foreign uniforms have had no pretext for entering Austria, but the Vienna Government still faces the task of dealing with an opposition, widespread indeed, which force may suppress but cannot convert.

Meanwhile across the border Chancellor Hitler is credited with taking action to halt German embroilment in the situation. His orders scotched the plans of the "Austrian Legion" of National Socialists to march across the border from Munich. And his dismissal of the two party chieftains who have had charge of the German National Socialist Party activities in Austria gives effect to the recently developed desire of der Führer to abandon the inflammatory Austrian policy which was so much a part of his doctrine before he came to power. Moreover, the recalling of the German Ambassador to Austria following his inept though remote contact with the revolutionaries, and the dispatching of Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen to head a "peace" embassy to Vienna, indicate that Germany is taking every means to keep its desire for Austro-German union from being linked with an unfortunate and premature move of an extreme minority which took too seriously the National Socialist propaganda favoring forceful unification of the two countries.

Objections to the union of Austria and Germany cannot stand in the face of the inherent ethnic and economic justification for the Anschluss. But as long as force and coercion are used as the methods by which this union is sought, there will be logical and insuperable reasons for many nations on the continent to oppose vigorously a Teutonic bloc that would extend from the Brenner to the Baltic. But if Herr Hitler's action in the Vienna crisis foretells a permanent modification of his policy—a modification in keeping with the growing influence of the army and old-line diplomacy in Berlin—he will have done much to repair the damage caused by the provocative propaganda and activities of the National Socialist Party.

Two Minutes on the Summit

WERE 120 seconds on the wind-swept summit of Mt. Crillon a sufficient reward for the years of arduous preparation exacted by this Alaskan giant before the Bradford Washburn expedition won the top on a recent day? According to a radioed account of the ascent, two minutes after the party set victorious foot on the pinnacle it was necessary to turn downward and begin a descent even more difficult than the upward climb. Cost accountants could easily show that on a dollars-per-minute basis such an enterprise would run into lofty figures; but the satisfactions of pitting human skill against obstacles—and winning—are not measurable in money.

Mountain climbers have said repeatedly that a sense of unreality tinges the moment of victory in accomplished ascent. Summits accessible to the rank and file of climbers do not demand the courage or strength associated with great and difficult peaks. On the great summits, when the top has at last been reached through indomitable persistence and the highest skill, the experience is one of unique exaltation.

Even a few moments spent on extreme heights achieved through travail are worth all they cost; but, like many other human experiences, they would be of comparatively small value without what has gone before. The attainment of worth-while things always yields part of its reward along the way. Despite the drudgery of much routine, the satisfaction in difficult accomplishment is as much a result of the struggle to advance as of the successful climax. Both are necessary to the complete whole. Two minutes on a rocky knife-edge with the world below are unlike any other equal period, but their full flavor is a compound of past and present which rounds out the achievement and gives it enduring value.

Traveling Presidents

PERIPATETIC presidents and presidents-elect seem to be setting new political styles. Since some of the trail blazers are still on the wing, it is too early to form settled conclusions about the effects of their journeyings.

At the moment there are three itinerant statesmen. President Roosevelt, after visiting three foreign nations, Haiti, Colombia and Panama, is in Hawaii. From his contacts with the chief executives of the Caribbean nations visited, positive good has already come.

Crossing his path is Dr. Alfonso López, the President-elect of Colombia, elected, curiously enough, when he was in Brazil on a mission connected with the settlement of the Leticia dispute. Dr. López recently concluded a visit to Washington, whence he departed for Mexico and the other Central American republics on his way to his native land.

President-elect Dr. Jose M. Velasco Ibarra of Ecuador first went north to Colombia and then turned south to visit Peru and Chile, where he was recently received and entertained by President Alessandri. He soon expects to fly to Argentina in continuation of his tour. Dr. Velasco Ibarra, in an address in Chile, indicated that one of his purposes was the development of a more unified Latin America. That his hopes are not altogether vain is justified by the happy results of the visit of President Justo of Argentina to Brazil last fall and by the rapprochement between these traditionally hostile nations.

Mr. Hoover, when he made his pre-inaugural tour of Latin America in 1928, may have given the movement an impetus. The results in the United States, for the time being, at least, were startling. Students flocked to hitherto unattended courses on Latin America; newspapers appointed correspondents in important Latin-American capitals; and American foreign policy with respect to Latin America began to change. If the Latin-American nations reap similar results from the meanderings of their chief statesmen, the practice may become intrenched in international relations.

Columnist on the Highway

Book of the Day

ONLY a literary columnist on a New York daily paper could maintain so sane an attitude and make so generous a response at the same time in viewing the changeful panorama of that vast major portion of a country which the easterner calls "the West," as Mr. Lewis Gannett does in a little volume of highway travel of his, with drawings by Mrs. Ruth Chrisman Gannett (SWEET LAND. New York; Doubleday, Doran. $2).

The book begins at the beginning, in a sensible manner; and records in a light, intelligent, conversational style the larger and the smaller details which any average American finds interesting about a motor trip undertaken by a family of three, acquainted with Europe and Asia, but visiting for the first time the falls of Niagara, the Pennsylvania coal mines, Chicago's lake front, the Indian reservations of New Mexico, Yellowstone and Yosemite.

As Mr. Gannett impersonally remarks in his own book review column, the book is no worse than many of the rest. He omits saying that it is more readable than many of the rest, and we heartily echo his: "I hope it sells well."

He likes the West, especially the Middle West, on the whole. Los Angeles he excepts; but then no journalist could be attracted to a city which fills its newspapers with only tales of "stifling heat in Chicago or Oklahoma City, cyclones in Kansas, and tropical storms on the Gulf coast," and where the people are "weather mad."

He does not attempt discussion of the New Deal, of the comparative strength of each political party as encountered at filling stations or in a dining caravan. He tells you only what you really want to know—how to smell out a satisfactory overnight camp; how little baggage you require; how to avoid being directed to expensive and inferior restaurants; where to sidestep Indian and cowboy vaudeville shows staged for the tourist. In a few tersely poetic sentences he gives you the vivid color of natural scenery.

Then, above all, forgiving him for the list of books he includes in the last chapter, we cannot but applaud his observation: "The East is the new country; the West is old. It is ironic today, when costly American expeditions are carefully spading up the bricks of ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, South America and China, to reflect that a Swede, Baron Nordenskiold, was the first natural scientist to do serious excavating in this greatest seat of ancient civilization in the United States—Mesa Verde—and that the finest pots and mummies and relics of the American cliff dwellers, including a unique coat of bluebirds' wings, still rest in a Stockholm museum!"

Perhaps after his urgent plea for more Americans who realize "the richness of their own soil, of their own potential life, of their own growing literature," the next Pulitzer committee will receive an abundant crop of novels, of Adversian bulk, which "spring direct from the soil of America." What there is of this book is good. And there's just enough of it.

PEARL STRACHAN.

Sound Peace Policy Key to Naval Limitation

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

BEHIND the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference, and the uncertainty whether it can profitably reassemble, lies a puzzle over which thoughtful Britons are already racking their brains: What are the chances of success at next year's Naval Conference?

Nobody knows and, what is more, nobody pretends to know. There is talk of a new British program of cruiser building. After M. Barthou, the French Foreign Secretary, had come and gone, his colleague, M. Piétri, the Minister of Marine, stayed on in London to talk of the European aspects of naval disarmament or rearmament and, doubtless, to say that if Italy persists in building two superbattleships of 35,000 tons each, France cannot be satisfied with 26,000-ton vessels of the Dunkerque class. So things seem to be well on the road to another international wrangle.

If the preliminary talks upon next year's Conference are to be merely a resumption of the hopeless task of striking a balance between international fears and suspicions, the Conference itself is likely to become a weariness to the flesh and a worse weariness to taxpayers' pockets. I find it hard to get up any real interest in the matter at all. In my belief the problem of naval armaments ought to be stated and solved in terms of a peace policy. A really sound policy on the part of the United States, Great Britain and France would either settle the whole business in advance or, in the worst event, would make the issues so plain that a child could understand them. We should have to face realities and make up our minds.

* * *

What are the antecedents? In the latter half of 1916 there was serious trouble between Great Britain and the United States over "the freedom of the seas." The searching of American cargoes and ships for contraband of war strained relations between London and Washington almost to breaking point. Then, early in 1917, Germany went one better, or one worse, with her "unrestricted submarine campaign." On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war upon Germany, mainly for this reason. On Jan. 8, 1918, President Wilson delivered his "Fourteen Points" address; and, in his second "Point," laid down the doctrine that there should be absolute freedom of navigation on the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas might be closed in whole or in part for the enforcement of international covenants by international action.

In the autumn of 1918 Germany asked for an armistice on the basis of the "Fourteen Points" and other Wilsonian pronouncements. Col. Edward M. House discussed this request with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, who flatly refused to accept "the freedom of the seas" as an armistice condition. Colonel House told him that, if Great Britain should be obdurate, the United States would build and maintain so powerful a navy that Great Britain would be unable to ignore it, such a navy indeed as the American people had long desired. Finally, the question was left open for discussion and decision at the Paris Peace Conference, and the armistice was concluded on thirteen of the fourteen Wilsonian Points, the second Point being left in abeyance.

While the League of Nations Covenant was being drafted at the Hotel Crillon in Paris between Feb. 3 and 13, 1919, the principle was soon accepted that, as between members of the League, in performance of their obligations under the Covenant, there should be no neutrality. This principle was clearly affirmed on the morning of Feb. 13 with reference to the eventual admission of neutral Switzerland to membership of the League. On Feb. 14, after President Wilson had read the Draft Covenant to the Peace Conference, he was asked by a number of American citizens to explain why the Covenant failed to mention "the freedom of the seas," for the sake of which the United States entered the war.

His reply was simple. It was that, in future, there would be no freedom of the seas because there would be no neutrals. Any covenant breaker would find the other members of the League ranged against him, and the seas would be closed to him. But after the decision of the Washington Senate not to ratify the Peace Treaties, of which the League Covenant forms the first twenty-six Articles, the United States became prospectively neutral in regard to any disputes between members of the League and a covenant-breaker, and the old trouble over "the freedom of the seas" revived.

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The next stage was reached at the Washington Conference of 1921-22. There "parity" became the watchword as between the British and American navies. Presently it became a catchword and a fetish. Later, Italy took it up and, in its name, helped to ruin the "Coolidge" Naval Conference at Geneva in the summer of 1927; and, together with France, reduced the London Naval Conference of January, 1930, to three-fifths of what it might have been. Now Japan seems to have taken it up also. Is it not high time that a correction is sought?

On Aug. 27, 1928, the Kellogg pact was signed in Paris. Early in September, 1929, shortly before he started on his visit to President Hoover at Washington and Rapidan, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Prime Minister in the second British Labor Administration, inquired of a friend (who was supposed to know something of Mr. Hoover and of the United States) how best he could deal with a host whom he affectionately termed "the dear old Quaker." Unless I am misinformed, he was advised carefully to avoid, at the outset, all the vexed and complicated expressions of "parity" in statistical tables and naval "categories," and to put to Mr. Hoover one very simple, though searching, question: "In a world which, on the invitation of a President of the United States, has renounced war, what is the lawful function of a navy?"

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was taken aback. He asked his adviser for the right answer, and was told that the only right answer is: "A police function." "Put that question," his adviser added, "insist on getting an answer to it, and you will find that the whole question of naval parity as between Great Britain and the United States will resolve itself into the further question how big their equal contributions should be to the policing of the seas against any violator of the Kellogg Pact."

Whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald ever put that question to President Hoover I do not know. My impression is that he left it unasked, because he himself had not grasped the underlying truth that the problem which confronts all peace-loving nations was then, as it is now, how to insure an overwhelming superiority of strength against any prospective war maker. If the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, in the first instance, discuss and organize next year's Naval Conference in the light of this problem, carefully and frankly stated, there will be a chance of reaching such an agreement as may avert war and lead, in time, to a real reduction of armaments, naval and other. If not, then not.

In other words, let peace-loving nations renounce neutrality toward war makers as they have renounced war itself. Let them, until the overwhelming might of the forces of peace is seen to be beyond challenge, keep up or bring up their armed strengths to a point at which they shall be able to perform their police function. Then, in time, with the disappearance of the fear of war, taxpayers everywhere will insist on a reduction of armaments all round. But in no case should armaments be allowed to fall below the level required for the adequate policing of a warless world.

North . . South . . East . . West

Newspapers Sit for Their Pictures

By FRANK L. PERRIN

THERE came to my desk a day or two ago a rare album of memories. It is the Golden Jubilee number of Editor and Publisher, just now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Typographically it is a work of art. Editorially it is a masterpiece, combining reproductions of the "art preservative" as it was exemplified in the products of the older American journalists, the "thunderers" of the turbulent decades prior to and following the 60's of the last century, with some of the best in modern times.

Marlen Pew, editor of the publication, a weekly visitor to thousands of newspaper sanctums, was not the contemporary of all the editors of whom he and his collaborators have written so interestingly, but it is doubtful if many others have a wider intimate acquaintance than he with newspapermen of the present and immediate past. You know editors have their own standards by which they appraise the work of their fellow craftsmen. Secretly, they regard each other quite highly. But in the days of what may be called rugged journalism in the United States one might often be led to believe that the editors of rival papers were, in the estimation of the particular editor then speaking or writing, unconvicted public enemies whose chief ambition was to betray their state or nation into the hands of designing political rings.

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Mr. Pew has collected for the edification or amusement of his readers a large number of reminiscent stories of those who carried the banner of the profession in sunshine and storm during the last half-century. He has had the generous aid of veterans of the craft, who tell us, unboastfully, of their amusing or tragic experiences. Robert H. Davis, Frederic William Wile, Clark Howell and a score or more other editors and special correspondents tell of their first assignments as cub reporters. "Bob" Davis draws an interesting word picture around the dimly lighted office of the old Carson Morning Appeal, published at the Nevada capital, a location familiar to me. He tells us of his first lesson in newspaper ethics. As he relates it, a scantily clad stranger suddenly appeared in the office just before press time one winter night and begged for a pair of boots and some warm clothing. He explained that he was on his way to a near-by mining camp, where he had a rich claim.

Well, it seems the clothing was supplied by members of the staff who were not then present, and the stranger, in appreciation, paid a year's subscription to the paper, saying he would inform the editor later where to send it. He departed without giving his name, as mysteriously and as suddenly as he had come. Within a few minutes a posse, made up of sheriffs, deputies and guards from the state prison a few miles distant, appeared in search of "Black Bart," a convicted stage robber who had escaped. Young Davis, then an apprentice, was about to give the information desired when he was unceremoniously silenced by his superior officer, who later explained that it would be unethical to betray the confidence or disclose the secrets of a cash subscriber. "The subscriber," he was told, "is always right." Probably he is.

Fred Wile "scooped" the country, he says, when, on his first assignment, he reported President McKinley's declaration of the Philippine policy. Clark Howell, as a raw recruit, interviewed Samuel J. Tilden after the announcement had been officially made that he had lost the presidential election of 1876. These, and other recorded incidents, read almost like romances to the veteran who follows the times and incidents in memory. And as one reads these "true stories of real people" he more easily realizes why it is that the studious, but venturesome, young men and young women of today turn hopefully and expectantly toward newspaper offices in a desire to themselves emulate those whom they regard as the great or near great in what to them is an attractive field of opportunity and service.

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It would be difficult, without access to the files of pioneer newspapers, to write a comprehensive record of social and industrial progress in the United States. It would be difficult, likewise, to calculate what might have been the stages of progress had there been no newspapers. The itinerant editor who made his way down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi after the Louisiana Purchase, carrying with him a crude printing press and an apron full of type, was as certainly a trail blazer as was the circuit rider or the Hoosier schoolmaster. He was the first to herald new enterprises and to shape public opinion. He and his successors have, crudely or astutely, determined the fortunes, for better or for worse, of aspiring politicians.

They have encouraged the building of churches and schools, the making and ratification of treaties and the fixing of territorial and state boundaries. They have comforted the afflicted, laughed with the joyous, toiled with the workers in the vineyards and in the deserts. The erudite proprietor of Editor and Publisher has given to his craftsmen and to the world an appropriate and picturesque monument to their zeal, their fortitude and their genius. No distinguished-service badge, no tablet in bronze, could so fittingly testify to the service rendered as does this volume in paper and printers' ink.